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L. P. FISHER'S
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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat

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Editor and Proprietor.

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FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Orders Respectfully Solicited.

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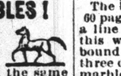
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.



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DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
(Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs)
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. de15w

MR. L. G. JORAN,
ARTIST,
Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the rear of Morin's Tin Shop, where he has established a Studio for a short time for PAINTING PORTRAITS, etc.
A limited number of Students will be received for instructions in the afternoon only.
Callers received from 9 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M. au14dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,
MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.
Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
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None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

BROOKLYN HOTEL,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
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TERMS—$1 to $2 per Day. Coach Free to Hotel. ja12dw

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Prop'r.

Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per Week, $6.00; *Single Meals*, 50 cents.
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PALACE RESTAURANT.

MRS. M. DAVIDSON, Prop'r.
Eastern and California

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE!
The tables will be supplied with everything in the market. Meals furnished at all hours, to order.
Well furnished rooms for lodgers, and an elegant parlor for Visitors and Guests. ja1d

Great Success
.....OF THE.....
Bankrupt Sale!

STORE CROWDED
WITH CUSTOMERS
FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT
BUYING GOODS AT RUINOUS PRICES
.....AT THE.....
Great Western
BANKRUPT STORE!

A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS
FOR THIS WEEK:

60 Boys' Suits, Cashmere.....From $3 to $5.00
31 Men's " " " $8 to $15.00
72 pair Men's Oregon Cashmere Pants, $3—worth $4.00.
6 cases Men's Calf Boots.....$3—worth $5.00
112 pair Alexis Shoes.....$2—worth $4.00
20 dozen Men's Merino Undershirts.....25c—worth 75c.
10 dozen Men's White Shirts...62c—worth $1.25

Don't Delay, but Come at Once
.....TO THE.....
GREAT WESTERN
BANKRUPT STORE.
fe25dw

JUST OUT.
HOOD'S GREAT BOOK
OF THE WAR.
ADVANCE AND RETREAT,
Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies:
By General J. B. HOOD,
Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, published for
THE HOOD ORPHAN MEMORIAL FUND,
—BY—
General G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

The book is an elegant octavo, containing 60 pages, with a fine photograph likeness and a line steel engraving, made expressly for this work, four large maps of battle-fields bound in handsome gray English cloth, at three dollars, or in fine sheep binding with marble edge, three dollars and fifty cents—in half bound Morocco, library style, four dollars, or in best Levant Turkey Morocco, full gilt edges and sides, five dollars.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft or check, a copy will be sent free of postage, registered as second-class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library on every desk, or upon the bookshelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, the sale of this book among their circle of friends will afford an excellent way of contributing substantial aid to so deserving a cause.

For terms, rates to agents, etc., address with full particulars,

Gen'l. G. T. Beauregard, Publisher,
On Behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
fe5dw3m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THE GREAT WESTERN
BANKRUPT STORE
.....IS LITERALLY.....
Jammed with Goods from the Floor to the Ceiling!
Bought from J. M. HALL & CO., Assignees of ISAACS, PHILLIPS & CO.,
At 37c. on the Dollar.
The Greatest Slaughter of Goods Ever Known
IS NOW GOING ON AT THE
GREAT WESTERN
BANKRUPT STORE!
fe25dw

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY,

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

KING'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMPAIGN
.....FOR THE.....
SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1880!
.....WILL BE AT.....

KNIGHTS LANDING	In March
CACHEVILLE	In April
MADISON	In May
WINTERS	In June
QUICKSILVER AND KNOXVILLE	In July
BARTLETT OR ALLEN SPRINGS	during August and September.

From 1st to 15th of each month at the above named places, and the balance of time at the Home Gallery in Woodland.

Best Arranged Portable Studio in the State.

Best Instruments, Accessories, and Outfit of any traveling gallery in the State.
Add to this the reputation of making the Best Photographs of any one outside of San Francisco.
And that this is the last chance, being
MY LAST TRIP AND LAST YEAR
In Yolo County.

Draw your own conclusions as to the propriety of giving this notice your attention.
Respectfully,
JOS. W. KING, Photo. Artist.
Twenty-Fourth Year in the Business.
1856 mh4w3m 1880

The Event of the Season.

On *March 10th*, 1880, will be published the *first number* of
RIDLEY'S
FASHION MAGAZINE,
CONTAINING IN ITS
100 Large Quarto Pages,
Interesting Stories, in Prose and Verse,
Useful Home Articles,
Amusing and Instructive Sketches,
Two Mammoth Fashion Plates,
Profuse Illustration of the Fashion of the Day,

With the LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES of each article, *clearly stated*, affording an opportunity for Shopping in an intelligent and Economical manner.

SINGLE NUMBER, 15 cts. 50 cts. per year,

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for *Our Economy Combination Circular*, by which money may be saved, and the FASHION MAGAZINE obtained FREE.

Extraordinary inducements to Agents for 1880.

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fe23dw

DRESS-MAKING
.....AND.....
Millinery Establishment.
SPECIAL NOTICE
For the Spring 1880.
MRS. H. KAREWSKY,
(Formerly Miss Moses.)

Would respectfully inform her friends and the ladies of Yolo Co., that she is still at the **WHITE HOUSE** ready to fill any orders for making dresses in the latest and most fashionable Styles—as usual. In addition to her dress-making establishment, she has just received and is now opening out a fine assortment of
MILLINERY,
Consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the Latest Styles and Patterns. *Hats Pressed at Short Notice.*
The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. fe25dw

J. K. SMITH,
UNDERTAKER,
OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.
Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. no1dw

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop:—Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
fe16dw

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.
WHERRY & SAFFORD,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,
Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,
YOLO, CAL.
fe12w

CLOSING OUT SALE AT COST
OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
—EMBRACING—
SILKS AND SATINS,
VELVETS AND PLUSHES
In all the Newest Styles. Also
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.
BUSINESS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE
At a Bargain.
ja1dw MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

WHY DON'T YOU GO AND GET your Boots made by P. Lemieux, under Washington Hall. All his work is insured and good fits guaranteed. Try him once. He is ahead of all competitors. fe11d

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.
SACRAMENTO, March 3d, 1880.

At the commencement of the session there was a strong feeling among a number of the Legislators against the rebuilding of the

NORMAL SCHOOL,

Which had been consumed by fire at San Jose. Its utility was questioned by a number, and I thought there would be an effort made to prevent any appropriation for this purpose, but instead of this a species of mania has taken hold of both people and Representatives, and a normal school is now asked for by several towns in the State, and it is remarkable how delightfully salubrious, charmingly situated and extremely eligible the several localities desiring the appropriation of public money for this purpose have most miraculouly and suddenly become. Marysville, since the establishment of the Reform School a few years ago, has changed her torrid heat for a refreshing coolness, and thus becomes pre-eminently suitable on account of the healthfulnes of her climate. Chico, to my utter astonishment, is now refreshed by those cooling breezes so desirable for the vigor of the young student of the Normal School. Los Angeles, Tehama, Nevada and Oakland each have claims on account of their locality, for the expenditure of $50,000 in the construction of a normal school house. I am only astonished that your Representatives are not awake to the peculiar

CLAIMS OF WOODLAND

For a branch Normal School. All joking aside, your city has as great claims as any other mentioned. But it is probable that there may be one built as Los Angeles, and another branch at Tehema. The bill has passed the Senate and is on its engrossment in the Assembly.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Since my last letter this subject has occupied most of the time of both branches of the Legislature. The unequal and iniquitous system of taxation that was fastened upon the people by the decision of the Supreme Court, especially in the Hibernia Bank case, whereby an immense amount of capital escaped the burden of supporting the government, and went free of taxation, caused by the vote calling a Constitutional Convention, and the adoption of the provision on this subject as it now stands in the Constitution. Money in the hands of speculators and in the employment of banks did not pay its quota, and therefore made taxation upon the middle classes greater than was just and more than they proposed to bear, while others reaping equal if not greater benefits—certainly with more protection from the government—paid nothing or a mere nominal sum.

The two bills that are and have been before the Legislature, differ chiefly in regard to taxing the capital stock of incorporations and taxing mortgages. The bill No. 403, which the majority of the joint Committee on Finance and Revenue and taxation recommended, fails to tax these institutions for their capital stock, and fails to tax mortgages under certain circumstances, while the bill, 404, recommended by the minority meets, in my judgment, the requirements of the Constitution, and as the matter now stands, will be the bill which will be passed and approved.

The Assembly, under the lead of Hartson and Leach, has passed 404, and a majority of the Senate favor it. Monday was consumed by the Assembly, principally in its discussion.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

The Senate spent all of Tuesday on an amendment offered by Mr. Davis—declaring that there should be no double taxation. This was a bugaboo in the Convention, and the spectre is like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. The enemies of this bill only want it declared that the act they pass does not mean double taxation. Senator Zuck illustrated this amendment by the youthful artist who, after making his picture, wrote what animal the painting was intended to represent. They make a law which the Assessor is to follow and execute to the letter, and then tell the party taxed this is not double taxation. This would be consoling if the party is really taxed double and has paid it, but the law says it is not double taxation—therefore it is not. But this amendment in my judgment is made for a deeper purpose; it is intended that if the Assessor, in his opinion, thinks the law imposes double taxation, he can shield himself for its non-execution under this amendment.

I hold that taxing money in a bank of deposit, in the bank's name, and taxing the note held by the depositor, is

JUST TAXATION.

True it is taxing money once and the note that represents that money once, but this is not double taxation, for it taxes only once to each individual. In conversation, Senator Langford, speaking on this subject, said: "The person who loans to a bank ten thousand dollars, gets his 6 per cent a year interest and the government protects his rights—enforces the collection of this money—therefore the man loaning the money should pay his taxes on that money. The bank makes its 12 per cent out of this money by loaning it, the judicial and executive powers of the Government enables the bank to collect its loans, and it can and often does bring all the machinery of the Government to bear upon these collections. By the operation it charges 6 per cent. Therefore the bank should pay taxes on this money which it employs, although only borrowed. This is not double taxation to individuals, and is really not double taxation of the same property. One is a note or mortgage, property recognized by the State, authorized by the law, and the other is money also made property by the State and recognized as the representative of property. Money has a fictitious value. It is the measure of value, a note has a fictitious value, it is the measure or representative of value. To tax both to different persons is not double taxation.

In my last letter I used the name of Filcher instead of Spencer. I often speak to Mr. Spencer as Filcher. They are so alike in my mind, both being good sound Democratic editors, and for both their papers I have corresponded, and forget myself.

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SACRAMENTO, March, 6th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—When this letter appears, the sixty-second day of the twenty-third session of the Legislature will have arrived. The doings of this session are likely to be remembered by the people of this State for a longer time than those of any one in the past history of California. It is true a new system under a new Constitution had to be adopted, and much labor was required, at the hands of Legislators; but it is also true that there was no necessity of the trifling delays that have so frequently occurred. The Assembly are the

MORE BLAMEWORTHY

Of the two branches, but let the blame rest where it may, there will be a large amount of business undone that ought to have been done, and I fear a great amount done that ought not to have been done. Your files for the past ten years will bear me out that it is not of my failings to find fault; that I am one of the last to complain, and would always rather commend a good act in a member than condemn a bad one, but I do assure you I am well satisfied that the

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Must be held responsible for the acts of this session. I also, in the strongest terms, applaud the conduct of the fourteen Democrats in the Assembly and the five or six in the Senate. Most gladly do I testify to the ability and unflinching courage of the Hon. John W. Satterwhite, of San Bernardino, in the Senate, and of the Hon. J. D. Spencer, of Stanislaus, in the Assembly. They have done battle nobly for the cause of right and the interest of the old but vigorous party of which they are honored members. The people have reason to remember them. My prediction is that they will not be forgotten for their services.

It was to be expected with the element that composed the Assembly, that there would be warm contests and bitterness of feeling, but it was not expected that our legislative halls, (to use the phrase of the Speaker,) would be turned into "a bear-garden." Nor was it contemplated that the Senate Chamber should be the arena of such unparliamentary language as was indulged in by a Senator in the discussion upon the appeal from the decision of the chair as occurred on the 5th of March.

Mr. Zuck had charged that the representatives of San Francisco Banks, of Stock sharps and railroad corporations, haunted the Committee night and day. When a senator spoke of wanting him to sustain the charge against the Committe or wanted him branded on his forehead a false coward, etc., etc., I did not understand that the Committee were imputed with any fault. But out of this will grow more discussion and much time be wasted. I had hoped that the spirit of disorder would keep within the bounds of the Assembly Chamber. To my mind all these cases of violation of order, all these disgraceful ebullitions of passion in our National or Legislative halls, are attended with greater evils than appear on the surface. They tend to weaken the confidence of the people in our system of government, and encourage riot and insubordination to law. If the American system of a representative government must fall, it will not be from outside force or foreign enemies, but from internal causes. One of the most potent is the mob, which is the parent of insurrection. Examples set by legislators are but too often followed. These things disgust the thinking and encourage the senseless and unprincipled villain. There is a want of respect, a want of patriotism, and a want of honesty in persons who indulge in the getting up of such disgraceful conduct.

INDEX.

SACRAMENTO, March 6th, 1880.

REVENUE BILL.

This important measure "drags its slow length along." It has not yet passed the Senate, but may pass to-day (Saturday). The act as it now stands taxes the

CAPITAL STOCK

Of corporations and the owners of the shares. It taxes mortgages held by the banks and the money deposited and the parties who have their money in these banks. This is denounced as

DOUBLE TAXATION.

Under the definition of property as in the Constitution it is not double taxation. "Property," says that instrument, "is declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, but growing crops are not to be taxed." The conclusion is inevitable that if credits are property and money property, they are not the same kind of property, and therefore while only taxed once to the same man are not doubly taxed.

True credits represent money or other property, but the Constitution says, for purposes of taxation, credits are property and must be taxed. If there is blame attached it must be to the Constitution and not the law enforcing it. Capital stock stands in the same category and so does the franchise of a corporation. Satterwhite gave reasons for taxing

MONEY AND DEPOSITORS.

They were that depositors got their interest from the banks and they ought to be taxed—the corporations had many favors conferred upon them that individuals do not possess: perpetual succession, right of eminent domain—that is, to have a neighbor's property condemned if their business requires it—and that out of the money deposited banks generally got 12 per cent., thus making 6 per cent. from the money loaned out. Why not tax them when they are, without labor, living on the money of depositors. The

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

Is progressing very slowly, and a large amount of foolish and experimental acts are being and have been introduced during the session.

The Governor is firmly resolved that, do as they will, he will not call an extra session. If there existed no other reason, the conduct of the members up to this time would be reason enough why he should not prolong a session of such legislators.

I would not class them as all alike, for there are brilliant exceptions, but to bring one here he would have to call them all back.

Take it all in all, I hope we ne'er shall see its like assembled here again. INDEX.

A Valuable Map.

There has just been completed at the State Engineer's office that which is probably the largest map in the State. It is 26 feet in length, and covers a large portion of the walls of one of the main offices. It embraces the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, from Iron Canyon, beyond Red Bluff, to the foot of Tulare Lake, and between the Sierra and Coast Range foothills, and is intended to be a complete topographical and hydraulic chart of that section of the State. It shows the course of every mining ditch, reservoir, irrigating ditch, etc., and also all the larger and more important farms, in many cases even the locality of the houses. The tract of country which is now subject to flooding by mining debris is clearly depicted, so that any person can tell at a glance what proportion of the valley has been injured in this way. The Yolo, Sutter and Colusa basins are outlined, with figures showing the amount of water contained in each at certain stages of floods, etc. There is, in fact, nothing of a topographical or hydrographic nature concerning the section alluded to which this map does not show, and so clearly and on so large a scale that anybody of ordinary intelligence can understand it readily. It was compiled from surveys made and data procured by the Engineers of the Department under charge of Mr. Hall, and speaks well for their efficiency and the enterprise of the State Engineer himself.—*Sacramento Bee.*

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]
SAN FRANCISCO, March 4th, 1880.

THE PRESIDENCY.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—For the past week the Republican organs here have devoted their space to Mr. Bayard, and have come to the conclusion that as a candidate he is out of the fight. In their opinion he is dead and buried, and what do you suppose is the *motif*. Away back in '61 he spoke at Dover. What he said is a mystery so far in this city, but the papers allege without publishing the speech, that it is enough to damn him. These unlucky few words are to weigh him down, and against his whole unblemished career as a patriot and statesman they are to count to his undoing. Drowning men catch at straws, and so it is with these papers. Had they any tangible objection to the candidate of the Democracy, what a throwing of mud there would be. Charles De Young, of the *Chronicle*, is now in New York, and the New York *Herald* of Feb. 14th contains a long interview with him, almost entirely devoted to the chances of the various Presidential candidates in securing the popular support of this coast. Grant is highly spoken of, but he declares the Chinese question of vital importance, and that Blaine's record on that question must be considered, it is so meritorious. It is a matter of gratification that he has so vigorously and intelligently informed the people of the East, through the columns of the *Herald*, just how determined Californians are to be rid of the Chinese scourge, but it is all nonsense to suppose that either Grant or Blaine would command popular support in this quarter. The people here, as well as elsewhere, are weary of Republican misrule and extravagance, and are convinced that nothing will restore the country but a complete political change. The Democratic party was the first to meet the issue fairly, and knowing this, no matter who the Republican nominee for the Presidency, he will be overwhelmingly defeated in November. Hayes' action was enough to show whether the Republican party has really the Chinese question at heart or not.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has sat. Mr. J. S. Swan, a prominent sporting man, was arrested for getting up a pigeon shooting match. The arrest will be made a test one in two ways; to stop pigeon shooting in the first place, but really to stop hunting. While the Society is a very useful one in stopping brutality, it still may overstep the bounds of usefulness, and it will do this if it tries to prevent hunting and the shooting of wild game. If it carries its point before the Courts it will be difficult to say where its intervention may draw the line. It may be that it will be a crime to kill not alone wild and savage animals, but for the butcher to kill a cow or the housewife a chicken. The San Francisco Society is evidently out Berging Berg.—The Lorings of Boston have favored us with "A Bundle of Letters," by Henry James Jr., being the wonderful views of certain New Englanders in Paris. The letters are amusing and written in an original way, differing entirely from the Ward style; also, "What is a Gentleman," letters from a boy at school to his his mother, and her replies—a nice book for the young, and "Constance Winter's Choice," a tale of the stage, in which the heroine at first believes the stage is her vocation, but finally comes to the conclusion—and singularly, for a woman, holds to it—that a husband is. The story is well written, with an undercurent all through advocating the social recognition of actresses. Peterson's Ladies' Magazine comes rich in fashion plates and stories. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Fair Barbarian" gets more interesting each chapter. The "Fair" one is a California girl, whose outspokenness makes her a "barbarian" in the eyes of her English cousins across the water.—The well known writer, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, is also writing a story called "Lost," on the Charley Ross plan, only the boy happens to be a girl.—Sothern, in the "Crushed Tragedian," is doing a crushing business at Locke's theater.—Kalloch lectured last night to a full house on Ireland and the Irish for the benefit of the Relief Fund.—O'Leary and Weston will walk in the Pavilion, commencing on the 13th.—Dr. Toland, who died last Friday, had an immense funeral Sunday.—The reduction in passenger rates causes emigration and immigration to be doubled.

T. L. B.

IF Governor Seymour would consent to run, his strength, the Utica *Observer* thinks, would be invincible. He has reached the zenith of his political and scholastic fame. Crowned with honors and years, he stand today the first Democratic and foremost statesman in America. His reputation is narrowed by no party lines. The people, using the word in its largest sense, recognize in him a man worthy to occupy the place of Washington, of Jefferson, of Jackson. Cliques and factions would vanish, here and elsewhere, if Seymour led our hosts.

THE State of Virginia is to-day, the Richmond *Commonwealth* declares, a repudiating State by the vote of her negroes, by the vote of the Republican party, while the "rebel element" which that party has been maliciously slandering and vilifying as the embodiment of lawlessness and disorder, is insisting and demanding that it shall have an opportunity to pay back the money which its State borrowed and spent.

THE Napa *Reporter* of last week came out under the editorial control of Mr. John T. Washington, worthy son of the late Colonel B. F. Washington, the first editor of the S. F. *Examiner*. The *Reporter* is one of the soundest and ablest Democratic newspapers in the State.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has decided, in the case of a negro tried for murder in West Virginia, that the law of that State which excludes colored persons from juries, is in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment and unconstitutional.

Roll of Honor of Woodland Public School for February.

ADVANCED GRADE.

Melvin Keefer 94, George Raggles 93, Wood Delong 91, Jo. Keefer 90, George Beazley 90, Minnie McEvoy 95, Eva Hiller 91, Pauline Spencer 91, Nora Andrews 92, Sarah Dillon 91, Alice Beazley 97, Emma Rahm 90.

H. M. GOIN, Teacher.

FIRST DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.

Dora Juhl 98, Grace DeLong 98, Maggie Glendinning 97, Mary Jeans 96, Willie Beazley 95, Carrie Hadsell 94, Hattie Saunders 92, Rachael Dryfus 92, Grace Dexter 92, Katie Fern 92, Gertrude Pierson 90, Herbert Coil 90.

MRS. BEAZLEY, Teacher.

SECOND DIVISION, FIRST GRADE.

George Hitchcock 98, Thomis Gibson 98, Joseph Robinson 96, Luty Viers 91, Irene Hickox 97, Lucy Lawson 96, Lucy Carson 97, Kitty Huscroft 100 Marion Mitchell 98, Ella Rose 96, Nellie Leland 99, Flora Lasky 97, Emma Stotenberg 94, Minnie Hyman 96, May Dexter 96, Louise Smith 96, Etta Gassner 97, Julia Dillon 94, Coral Callen 94, Cora Fox 92, Rachael Lasky 94.

J. I. MCCONNELL, Teacher.

FIRST DIVISION, SECOND GRADE.

Burt Diehl 99, Leroy Crane 98, Frank Elliott 98, Orvill Colburn 97, Vernie Rodgers 94, Victor Holmes 93, Fred Sprage 93, David Hyman 90, Kirby Stocking 90, Willie Jackson 90, Nettie Hubbard 98, Mary Congrave 98, Annie Blerer 98, Mollie Jackson 98, Louise Krellenberg 97, Nora Boggs 96, Jennie Strong 94, Laura Rawlings 92, Mary House 92.

MRS. DEXTER, Teacher.

SECOND DIVISION—SECOND GRADE.

May Huscroft 98, Sarah Dorty 98, Hattie Rogers 98, Belle Boulware 97, Lillie Ruggles 97, Elora Berg 97, Edith De Long 95, Carrie Williams 95, Blanche La Busier 95, Mattie Morin 94, Lillie Hoernlein 94, Mamie Newton 91, Bertie Tipton 91, Effie Brodrick 90, Agnes Leland 90, Frank Burleson 96, Leroy Browneli 95, Israel Lasky 93, Bert Eddy 91, Hong Parmore 95.

MRS. GRANT, Teacher.

FIRST DIVISION, THIRD GRADE.

Alice Gibson 98, Elja Gibson 95, Belle LaBusier 92, Cornelia Relyea 91, Cora Barress 97, Carrie Kinslow 96, Emma Knox 94, Geneva Wiseman 95, Gertie Shryock 94, Lucy Keefer 95, Louisa Kaufman 95, Minnie Wirth 99, Minnie Wimer 95, Mary Smith 96, Marion Rahm 99, Nellie Deitz 92, Ruth Keys 99, Rosa Mantz 99, Roberta Huscroft 96, Sophia Gassner 99, Winnie Worthen 98, Buddie Viers 94, Carl Riley 90, Eugene Wood 91, Frank Russel 92, Frank Fitz 96, George Haines 95, Harry Aronson 94, John Weaver 91, John Grant 99, Thomas Mylar 99, Vergil Fenner 97, Willie King 95, Willie Cohen 96.

GENOA LAWSON, Teacher.

SECOND DIVISION, THIRD GRADE.

Katie Ball 94, Sophia Boggs 99, Susie Bierer 95, Belle Gosliner 97, Georgie Jackson 93, Norah Jennings 93, Winnie Mitchell 91, Lena Porter 95, Mamie Spencer 91, Minnie Tipton 92, Minnie Morin 91, Robert Barclay 95, Richard Brown 96, Willie Hoernlein 93, Bennie Pierson 96, Willie Rawson 94, Clarance Ward 99, Charlie Capelle 93, Charlie Curl 90.

MISS KEAN, Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION, THIRD GRADE.

Etna Perry 93, Myrtie Rogers 99, Minnie Mossmeyer 90, Annie Vandivere 91, Carrie Charmak 94, Florence Schriber 93, Nettie Hadsel 93, Mary Stamp 98, Mattie Eddy 94, Becky Richardson 97, Julia Berg 98, Hattie Schardin 97, Emma Prather 96, Cora Porter 97, Katy Bentley 97, Celesta Fagan 92, Emma Perry 95, Jessie Brown 92, Cora Williams 97, Gertie McConnell 97, Edith Pierson 93, Allie Comfort 98, Johnnie Gassner 97, Roscoe Brownell 99, Frank Prather 95, Theodore Goeliner 95, Walter Vandivere 98, Tyler Ball 94, Solomon Hyman 95, Jessie Zirker 96, John Sinkey 94, Freddie Holmes 92, Frank Rahm 97.

MRS. DELONG, Teacher.

FOURTH DIVISION, THIRD GRADE.

Lena Bently 95, Alice Quilty 92, Lilly Harris 98, Hannah Yensen 91, Myra Ward 95, Mattie Hevel 93, Mary Wiseman 91, Solomon Charmak 93, Lee Broderick 94, Moses Haines 94, Frank Congrave 94, Willie Hyman 95, Honness Ricker 93, Clyde Mitchell 96, George Rose 95, Willie Snaver 94, Elmer Rahm 95, Roscoe Rahm 93, Charles Gummel 96, Harry Alexander 92, Asa Byrnn 93.

MRS. DELONG, Teacher.

Fancy Names.

Remarked Bro. Gardner, of the Limekiln Club—not located in Woodland, however: "I fur one, hav bin pained to observe a growin' desire on de part o' cull'd folkses to knock de chill'en down wid silver-plated front names. Up in my block ebery one hez a Hortense, or a Maud, or a Genevieve, who will grew up to go bar' fut in the summer an' bend ober de washtub in the winter. I believe dat half what alle de niggers now-a-days am deir fancy names. I tell ye, dey am a powerful burden fo' a chile to carry. No young gal wid a big foot an' a mouf like a sasser am gwine to look any purtier fur bein' called Cleopatra Viva Clarabell. No, sah. I'ze a believer in de good ole fashun names, sich as Polly, Dinah, Chloe, Sam, Tom an' Jim. Dar's sumthin' squar' an' honest in 'em, an' dey weigh sixteen ounces to de poun'. Dis kentry am tryin' to get rid of 'em, an' banks am bustin', men stealin', towns burnin', up an' tornadoes sweepin' o'er de lan'. I tell ye, an' honest, straightfor'd name is half to'rds keepin' a chile honest, an' if I kept a grocery store, I'd trust Moses all day long, an' keep boaf eyes on Adolphus!"

The Coming Census.

The penalties for obstructing the census takers, who begin their labors on the first Monday in June, are severe. The law says:

All persons above the age of twenty-one years who shall refuse to furnish the information required by the Supervisor or Enumerator, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $100, to be recovered in an action of debt. Presidents, Directors, or other officers of private corporations who refuse to furnish information required of them are made liable to a penalty not to exceed $10,000.

Only three weeks are allowed for the completion of the census. The compensation to the Enumerators is as follows: Two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, fifteen cents for each manufactory, which is to be in full for all services, and no mileage or traveling expenses. The subdivision assigned to each Enumerator must not exceed 4,000 inhabitants.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, in a letter to John Taylor, speaking of a third term presidency, said: General Washington set the example of voluntary retirement after eight years. I shall follow it, and a few more precedents will oppose the habit to any one after a while who shall endeavor to extend his term. Perhaps it may beget a disposition to establish it by an amendment to the Constitution. I believe that I am doing right, therefore, in pursuing my principles. The service for eight years, with the power to remove at the end of the first four, comes nearly to my principles, as corrected by experience, and it is in adherence to that that I determine to withdraw at the end of my second term.

RANDALL is regarded as the "dark horse" by a Boston Delegate to the National Democratic Convention. He says that Tilden may surprise his opponents by transfering his strength to Randall, and that strong plans are perfecting for giving Massachusetts to the latter.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

The Waste of War.

BY P. E. JORDAN.

Give me the gold that war has cost
  Before the peace-expanding day;
The wasted skill, the labor lost—
  The mental treasure thrown away;
And I will buy each rood of soil
  In every yet discovered land;
Where hunters roam, where peasants toil,
  Where many-peopled cities stand.

I'll clothe each shivering wretch on earth
  In needful, nay, in brave attire—
Vesture befitting banquet mirth,
  Which kings might envy and admire.
In every vale, on every plain,
  A school shall glad the gazer's sight,
Where every poor man's child may gain
  Pure knowledge, free as air and light.

I'll build asylums for the poor,
  By age or ailment made forlorn;
And none shall thrust them from the door,
  Or sting with looks and words of scorn.
I'll link each alien hemisphere;
  Help honest men to to conquer wrong;
Art, Science, Labor, nerve and cheer;
  Reward the poet for his song.

In every crowded town shall rise
  Halls academic amply graced,
Where Ignorance may soon be wise,
  And Coarseness learn both art and taste.
To every province shall belong
  Collegiate structures, and not few
Filled with a truth-exploring throng,
  And teachers of the good and true.

In every free and peopled clime
  A vast Walhalla hall shall stand—
A marble edifice sublime,
  For the illustrious of the land;
A Pantheon for the truly great,
  The wise, beneficent, and just;
A place of wide and lofty state
  To honor or to hold their dust.

A temple to attract and teach
  Shall lift its spire on every hill,
Where pious men shall feel and preach
  Peace, mercy, tolerance, and good will.
Music of bells on Sabbath days
  Round the whole earth shall gladly rise,
And one great, Godly song of praise
  Stream sweetly upward to the skies.

A Curious Canine Trade.

Mr. Doney's place is in a two story brick building on a certain narrow street of New York. Its dingy walls and old-fashioned architecture indicate that many years ago it served for a reputable family mansion, but now a legend above the door declares it to be a depot for birds and dogs—a fashionable depot, perhaps it would say, for Mr. Doney caters principally to the tastes of fashionable society. Mr. Doney's place is also announced by an unsavory smell and a discordant chorus of yelps from within, and by a show-window containing an aquarium of gold fish, a glass case containing a Skye terrier, as pert as sawdust and glass eyes can make him, and a sedate-looking owl, as natural as life, saving in a lack of blinking. Underneath the perch of the owl a trio of monkeys of diminutive size are clinging by a limb and tail to the dried branch of a tree. Their pinched-up little bodies, no longer capable of playful antics, would have formed a sad subject of contemplation to the very sentimental gentleman who once went upon a journey.

The door from the street opens into a little hall scarcely big enough to turn around in, and the way into the room at the right is barred by a panel gate. Go through the gate, and you are in the midst of a curious scene. The ceiling is hung with a queer sort of drapery—clusters of poke berries hung up to dry. Cages containing canaries, bullfinches, mocking-birds, thrushes, and other birds, hang around the walls, and are pendant from the ceiling, and several containing noisy poll-parrots sit on a shelf at one side. A large mouser—lately from the fingers of the taxidermist—with monstrous yellow eyes, is staring from a shelf near by, and just below a poodle is sitting on his haunches, patiently holding up one of his paws as if Trowbridge's vagabond had said to him: "Come, you rascal, put up that paw." Behind an iron railing, which divides the room into two compartments, are confined a troop of dogs—mastiffs, black-and-tans, pugs, Scotch and Skye terriers, Spitz dogs, poodles, spaniels, and many other kinds, long-nosed and short-nosed. The tier of cages in the background, strongly suggestive of a menagerie, we are afterwards told is the hospital. Then a customer or a visitor makes his appearance, the parrots, sitting in a row, set up an unearthly clatter, and the dogs rush up to the railing and loudly protest against the intrusion, and the sick dogs in the hospital, startled from their uneasy slumbers, contribute their feeble voices to the uproar.

The dog fancier comes in and puts a quietus upon the clanging brood with a sharp word or two, except the parrots, who only stop when they choose to. He is a round, rosy-faced Englishman, very loth to talk—you would judge so, at least, from the infrequency with which he opens his mouth—but civil enough in answering questions, though you must wait a few moments sometimes for the answer; in fact, he is as slow of speech as was Mr. John Wilkett, and I have no doubt could watch a pot boil with as much complacency as was the habit of that old gentleman.

"Yes, I 'ave a good many dogs," said the fancier; "if I 'avn't got what a man wants I send and get 'im."

He has several English mastiffs, he says, Scotch stag hounds, a great many black-and-tan terriers, English pugs, fox terriers, Spitz dogs, Scotch and Skye terriers, Newfoundland dogs, and poodles, and sometimes fox hounds, King Charles spaniels, beagle and bloodhounds, pointers and setters, and St. Bernards. Prices vary according to the variety, breeding, age, size, and points, which is the professional term for a dog's general qualities, as shape of head, limbs, and ears, length of hair, degree of vivacity, and disposition. Skyes are in most demand, for his customers are mostly up-town ladies. The scale of prices extends from $10 to $150. A Skye worth only $15 when a few weeks old will, after becoming full-grown, and safely through a disease to which the species is peculiarly liable, and to which it is not subject a second time, easily brings $150.

Going to the railing, we called out a huge English mastiff of a tawny color, and as large almost as an ordinary lion. "His weight," he said, "is 250 pounds when he's in flesh, but I 'ave been keeping 'im down to 225, that he might 'ave better 'ealth. That is what I call the 'andsomest dog in this country, but you see 'im yourself, and can judge for yourself if he isn't a 'andsome dog."

The monster, we were told, was bred in this country, but came from pure English stock, and his pedigree could be traced back for a period of seventy-five years. The price of the dog, the fancier said, was $1,000, and he wasn't anxious to let him go for that. Think of $1,000 for a dog!

When asked if the bull-dog was not also considered to be a good watch-dog, Mr. D. shook his head and replied, after a painfully long pause, that a bull-dog was too free (by which he meant he is too friendly); he was a ferocious-looking animal, but that was all. The bull-dog's chief point was his proclivity to fight, and he was of very little account for anything else. As for the mastiff, he exhibited ferocity only in connection with his duties as a watch-dog. There were not many genuine mastiffs, he continued, in this country, but a great many half-breeds were sold by unscrupulous venders. These half-breeds don't have the points, but then a great many people don't know a dog when they see him.

From the reticent fancier we learn that about one-fourth of his stock is bred in his own kennel, another fourth bought from various sources, and the remaining two fourths imported from London, the great dog market of the world. Purchasers desiring their dogs trained can have them educated to do certain things by paying so much. This, which to the uninitiated appears to be very mysterious, is described to be very simple. If it is desired to teach a Skye to call his master at a certain hour in the morning, his master must call him to his bedside at that time and make a deal of him. A dog of average intelligence will soon learn to come and tug at the bed clothes at the same time every morning by the tick of the clock. Different means are used in teaching dogs different tricks, and there is—as the fancier admitted—a considerable amount of knack required in the trainer.

But here Mrs. D., the fancier's wife, comes bristling in, carrying a little black-and-tan upon her bare, brawny arm, weighing just a half-pound, with one of its fore legs in splints, and followed by three or four frisky Skyes. She is dressed in a calico gown, and is very much rounder and rosier than Mr. D., her husband. Luckily she is much more loquacious than he, and runs into minor details with astonishing volubility. "That is the hospital back there," she said, pointing with her disengaged arm. "The little black-and-tan you see in the lower row was brought in the other day with acute inflammation; it belongs to Mrs. T., Judge T.'s wife. New patients are brought in nearly every day. That poor little Scotch terrier in the next box had his eye struck out in a fight yesterday. Otherwise he is a valuable dog; he belongs to Dr. H.'s lady, Fifth avenue. This little black-and-tan in my hand is lying in with a broken leg. Many people think a dog is done when he breaks a leg; but he isn't if my 'usband gets the case in his hands. Besides our own dogs we usually have a number of boarders. Ladies going out of town for a few weeks bring their pets here until they return to the city. The terms are generally $10 a month. Baby boarders get spring chicken and ducks; the larger ones are fed boiled meat and bread—no potatoes, they don't digest well. A motherless pup was brought here the other day which was only fifteen days old. I am feeding him on new-laid eggs. A special diet is prepared for hospital patients to suit each case. Our dogs don't have any scrap food, I must tell you. There are some dealers who go round and gather up scraps, bread and meat [with a good deal of scorn,] but they don't deserve to be recognized in the business [more scorn]. Our customers are mostly up-town ladies of fashion. Some days there is a whole row of carriages in front of the door.

"Me and my 'usband are often called out—sometimes in the middle of the night—to see a sick dog. The usual fee is $3, more or less, according to circumstances. When I go out to see a patient—you'll excuse my appearance now, it can hardly be otherwise about this house—I dress up—yes, in silks—according to the house to be visited. The ladies often have me make an unprofessional call to see them, and ask me to take dinner sometimes.

"I keep the pets up-stairs in a room by themselves. Among them I have the whole "Pinafore" troupe. There's Ralph, and Josephine, and Dick Deadeye—no, Dick is gone, somebody bought him yesterday—Captain Corcoran, Little Buttercup and the rest. One of the lot is to be sent away to-day. I have just received a telegram ordering it to be sent; it is a $75 one."

While the voluble and rotund little woman was delivering this lecture on dogs and dog-fanciers, several customers came in, one a spruce-looking country gentleman, another a gentleman in kids looking for a fancy dog to his eye, and the last a handsomely-dressed lady.

"How's your baby?" asked the little woman.

"The poor little fellow is very bad," replied the lady. "I don't know what to do; I cried last night like everything."

My lady sniffling here—for her eyes are red and so is her nose—mayhap hasn't bestowed such a mark of affection upon Mr. So-and-so, her husband, for many a year. A long colloquy followed, which finally ended in an agreement that the poor little sick dear would be brought down to the hospital for treatment the next morning.

Leaving Mr. and Mrs. D.'s fashionable bazaar—soon after the disappearance of the lady with the red eyes and nose—we went to another place on the east side of Broadway. The house here is also old-fashioned, old enough to have been built by a near relative of Diedrick Knickerbocker. A dingy board hangs over the entrance, which leads into a half basement, simply bearing the name of the proprietor. Several kennels and coops on the pavement proclaim the occupation of the proprietor, who announces in his card that he is a dealer in "imported dogs, Maltese cats, ferrets, rabbits, pigeons, and all kinds of domestic animals, etc.; dogs also trained on the lowest terms; and that ladies and gentlemen desiring to purchase will always find Mr. J. in attendance. On the inside the character of the place is made known—how Mrs. D. would turn her nose up!—by the appearance of the men lounging around, for all the world looking like Dickens' pugilistic "Chicken," discussing the records of certain fighters and trotters, and of a coming event in the cockpit. A glance around the apartment discovers a sawdust-covered floor, a huge wire cage in one corner full of frisky little terriers, and a row of narrow stalls around the room containing ferocious-looking bull-dogs and bull-terriers. Though Mr. J.'s card announces to the public that he keeps all kinds of dogs on hand, it is very plain that he makes a specialty of one or two species. There is no lack of birds—all game, sir, every one of them—enough to satisfy the eye of the most extravagant sporting gentleman present.

Mr. J. is a blustering Irishman and wears a woolen jacket; if the weather were warmer he would dispense with the jacket and also his waistcoat, and have his shirt sleeves rolled up. Soon after we entered the room he began bargaining for a puppy of the St. Bernard species, which a man, after standing around for a time with an indifferent air, produced from one of his coat pockets. The bargain is delayed by Mr. J. darting off now and then to drive away the street gamins, who are peering curiously in at the doors and windows, but, finally, the matter settled, the forlorn-looking stranger is put in the big cage to make new acquaintances, and Mr. J. turns to us, and says he is ready to show us through his establishment. He first conducted us into the rear yard, where several blood-hounds were chained in their kennels; then up a circuitous and creaking stairway to the second story. Here unexpected doors were opened into unexpected rooms, in all of which dogs were chained in stalls. Going by a nook or corner, without the least suspicion of a dog, and you are surprised by having a bull terrier's nose suddenly thrust into your face. In the garret hundreds of carrier pigeons were fluttering about. Several large eyed cats stared at us through the wires, which Mr. J. said were trained to protect the pigeons from rats and other vermin. The fancier took a couple of the pigeons under his arms, and led the way down again. He tossed them into the air, and they darted away almost out of sight. Meanwhile a butcher's boy had brought a trap full of rats, which had been consigned to a large wooden box. The fancier took one out fearlessly with his fingers, and threw it to the terriers in the corner. The sporting gentlemen present were highly entertained, and the gamins who darkened the windows showed unmistakable approbation. As we left Mr. J.'s establishment the carriers were rapidly narrowing their circles above the house.

In addition to the regular dealers there are itinerant venders. The most remarkable thing about them is their gravity, of which they have as much as any learned doctor. Dog fanciers are very queer people, whether so on account of their queer occupation is a problem for the mental philosopher and physiologist. The itinerants may be seen most any day on the pavement of crowded thoroughfares near large hotels, and in market places. Sometimes the vendar has only one dog, which he adroitly balances upon the palm of his hand. He generally has him decked out with a fancy bit of ribbon, in order to more easily attract the eye of my lady—for the street merchant also looks to her for a patron—as she passes by. At other times he has a basket full of them, from which my lady may take her choice, if she has any.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mark Twain on Artemus Ward.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Tribune* says: Some time ago, as our readers will doubtless remember, we took the position that Mark Twain stood at the head of American humorists and wits, the Nashville *American* having given the place to Artemus Ward. We sent a copy of the *Tribune*, containing our answer to the American's article, to Mark Twain, and in reply we have a very pleasant letter from the great American mirth-provoker. Mr. Clemens speaks with such kindness of Artemus Ward, and discusses some of the personal qualities that endeared him to the English people in such a pleasant way that we are sure he will not object to the publication of that part of the letter. It also affords us an opportunity to put in print a "goak" perpetrated by Artemus, which Mr. Clemens assures us has never before been published. Mark Twain was born in East Tennessee and, perhaps, still retains some affection for the scenes of his childhood. At any rate, he counts in East Tennessee many of his most enthusiastic admirers and sincere friends. The letter of which we have spoken is as follows, and we trust that Brother Doak, of the *American*, will enjoy the new joke attributed to his favorite humorist:

FRANK B. EARNEST, ESQ.:—*Dear Sir:*—I thank you very much for that pleasant article. Of course it is not for me to judge between Artemus and myself on trade merits, but when it comes to speak of matters personal I am a good witness. Artemus was one of the kindest and gentlest of men in the world, and the hold which he took on the Londoners surpasses imagination. To this day, one of the first questions which a Londoner asks me, is if I knew Artemus Ward; the answer "yes" makes that man my friend on the spot. Artemus seems to have been on the warmest terms with thousands of those people. Well, he seems never to have written a harsh thing against any body—neither have I, for that matter—at least nothing harsh enough for a body to fret about—and I think he never felt bitter toward people. There may have been three or four other people like that in the world at one time or another, but they probably died a good while ago. I think his lecture on the "Babes in the Wood" was the funniest thing I ever listened to. Artemus Ward once said to me gravely, almost sadly:

"Clemens, I have done too much fooling, too much trifling; I am going to write something that will live."

"Well, what, for instance?"

In the same grave way, he said:

"A lie."

It was an admirable surprise. I was just getting ready to cry; he was becoming pathetic. This has never been to print—you should give it to your friend of the *American;* for I judge by what he writes of Artemus that he will appreciate it. I think it's mighty bright—as well for its queer sarcasm as for its happy suddenness and unexpectedness. * * *

Yours truly,
S. L. CLEMENS.

On House Furnishing.

What would Diogenes in his tub have thought of a modern drawing-room, with its luxurious carpet into which the foot sinks as into softest moss or yielding mountain heather, its gleaming mirrors in their elaborate frames, its exquisite coloring, and the hundred and one knick knacks that meet the eye on every side? But without going so far back as Diogenes, we can meet with many people who, though they do not live in a tub, despise all attempts to make use of the beautiful things with which we are surrounded, and scorn every effort of man to copy from Nature her soft yet brilliant coloring, or her inimitable grace of outline, ever varying and ever beautiful. These are the people who, if they must have a couch, indulge in one of horsehair, which, while it afflicts the eye, is not conducive to repose. Their chairs, also, are to match, and the wretched occupant alternates between slipping off and pushing himself back again to a safer position. These are the people who buy unwieldy wooden four-posters, when they might have dainty bedsteads, light, elegant, and, above all, cleanly.

Not that a word can be said impeaching the cleanliness of the class of persons alluded to. They are very clean, in fact, if possible, *too* clean. They shine with cleanliness. Have you not all met them? People who never buy flowers—never even want to pluck them when they see them growing. Worse than Peter Bell, to them a yellow primrose is not even a yellow primrose, for the chances are that they do not see it when they walk by the river's brim. They are too busy speculating whether the cold meat left from dinner to-day will hash up for to-morrow. Never a thought of beauty nor a dream of romance glances across the gray sky of their life, and this want shows itself, not only in their manner and conversation, but in all their surroundings. To have things pretty about them is a wish that never occurred to them, and one they cannot understand in other people. They dress their bodies in strict accord with their inner selves, not objecting to colors indeed, but mixing them up in such a way that all their beauty disappears. They furnish their houses with so much carpet, so many chairs, so many tables, at so much outlay. And the result? Well, the result is simply painful to the cultivated eye, though to the owner nothing seems amiss.

At the same time it must be confessed that furnishing at the present time, having become one of the arts almost, is sometimes carried to a pitch of extravagance. Soft cashmeres and other expensive materials fit to drape the "human form divine," are used for covering chairs and couches, and for window-curtains, and in the supplementary arrangements of a modern house immense sums of money are often spent with what would seem to the inexperienced eye an inadequate result.

We ought to be as careful to have our houses pretty and bright as we are to make ourselves look our best in the eyes of our fellow creatures. Those of us who are not disciples of Diogenes on a small scale find that we not only enjoy life more with pretty, bright things about us, but that we can do our work better too under these circumstances.

We would advise a middle course between these two extremes, and hope to assist those who wish to furnish their houses with a few practical hints on the best modes of uniting economy with taste.

But we must not forget the famous injunction, "First catch your hare." First find your house.

But we will suppose that a young couple has a nice small house with the morning sun on the front windows, and those at the back facing west. Nothing is more conducive to health than the morning sunshine. How the sight of it at once brightens and invigorates us, and creates an answering brightness in the faces of all but the sad, the aged, and the dull! Even the sick are cheered by the brightness. So, young bride, in choosing your home, don't forget the sunshine.

The first consideration in furnishing a new house is naturally the papers to be used on the walls, and though the colors of these must depend greatly on the furniture, yet there are certain general rules which may serve to guide those who fear to rely entirely on their own taste or judgment. For instance, a small room appears still smaller when papered with a large pattern. For this purpose a paper should be chosen with either a small pattern or one faintly defined, the outlines of which do not stand out with sufficient distinctness to facilitate *counting* the pattern or even unconsciously noting it with the eye. In a very large room marked patterns may be used, and in these the coloring may be more *prononce* than may be ventured on in a small room.

For bedrooms small, neat patterns should be chosen, avoiding in this case also those that tempt the eye to count them. Any one who has been ill, or suffered from headache, in a room with one of these marked patterns, must remember how perpetually and despite one's will the eye counted the number from floor to ceiling, and closed in very weariness only to see these same patterns dancing airily before the inner vision, outlined in zig-zaggy blue, yellow, and green.

"The religion of Buddha," it has been truly said, "meddled not with the beginning, which it could not fathom; avoided the action of a deity it could not perceive, and left open to endless discussion that problem which it could not solve—the ultimate reward of the perfect. It dealt with life as it found it; it declared all good which led to its sole object, the diminution of the misery of all sentient beings; it laid down rules of conduct which have never been surpassed, and held out reasonable hopes of a future of the most perfect happiness. Its proofs rest on the assumptions that the reason of man is his surest guide, and that the law of nature is perfect justice."

You must write as you talk, in a natural manner, said a schoolmaster to a pupil the other day. The next day she brought a composition to school which read somewhat as follows: "Lady Washington was a widow (humph) when George Washington married her (O, dear, there's a blot). Her name was Martha (I always did hate that name) Curtis. They had no children (achew) but they had plenty of slaves (tra la), and they lived at Mount Vernon (there goes the dinner-bell) and Washington's tomb is there (the soup will be cold) and there he lies to be wept over by a grateful people who have had a good square hot meal."

Thurlow Weed on Dickens.

"You are a great admirer of Dickens, are you not, Mr. Weed?"

"Yes; for forty years I have read and loved his works, and have always felt that I owed him a debt of gratitude which never could be paid. I read his works over and over again and I find new beauties in them at each reading. Last year I read 'A Tale of Two Cities' twice and each time I was delighted. So it is with all his works. I have had a lifetime of comfort from them."

"Do you consider Thackeray his peer?"

"There is no comparison between them," said Mr. Weed, earnestly. "Not long ago I thought I would apply the test to Thackeray, and I began to read 'Henry Esmond,' which I consider the best of his works, but I could not become interested in it. Dickens, on the other hand, has never failed me.

"I remember that a good many years ago I dined in London with a number of eminent gentlemen, including several journalists and writers, and I was surprised to hear them speak disparagingly of Charles Dickens. It pained me, and I so expressed myself to the gentleman who sat next to me, adding that I had the most intense admiration for his writings. The gentleman asked me why, and I said that one reason was that every one of his books was written for a noble purpose, and that I regarded him as one of the greatest and most successful of modern reformers. The gentleman in question said that he did not know but that there might be something in that, and he believed indeed that the publication of 'Oliver Twist' had called the attention of the authorities to the bad state of the poor laws, but that he did not think much of it, anyhow. Then I said that I did not know how it might be in England, but in America we felt that the picture of Dotheboys Hall in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' had called attention to some flagrant wrongs in our own schools, and had been the means of correcting them, and I had hoped it had been the case on their side of the Atlantic. Besides, I admired Mr. Dickens as a philosopher. The quaint bits of philosophy scattered through his volumes were nuggets of gold. As a humorist, too, he had won my admiration. Here, the gentleman, who had politely but quietly listened to my eulogy, openly dissented, and declared that, with the exception of one or two funny characters in 'The Pickwick Papers,' he had not been able to find any humor at all in the novelist's writings! Would I be so good as to point out any evidences of humor? Thereupon I quoted Mr. Dickens' description of Squeers, the schoolmaster, in which he said that Mr. Squeers had but one eye, adding in parentheses, that there is 'a popular prejudice in favor of two eyes.' The gentleman laughed outright, and this attracted the attention of the other guests and I was compelled to repeat the eulogy and the quotation. The laughter was universal, and they admitted the correctness of my position on this point, and asked me to quote another instance of humor. I gave them the scene at Mr. Dombey's house, where Mr. Toots is leaving after an interview with Miss Dombey, followed by that lady and Miss Susan Nipper. Mr. Toots stopped at the door, you remember, and remarked that it was 'of no consequence,' but he had brought Diogenes, the dog little Paul had. The girls rushed to the door, and the description says that 'there, in point of fact, was Diogenes, making furious passes at the window of the cab, into which he had been beguiled under a false pretense of rats in the straw!' That picture certainly is humorous in the extreme and my fellow guests were forced to concede it, I told these gentlemen, too, that Dickens' pictures of chancery delays and the ruinous evils of red tape had gone a great way toward reforming courts and laws in America, and that a distinguished English jurist also had informed me that the first chapter of 'Bleak House' had done more toward reforming the chancery law and practice of Great Britain than all the newspapers and all the lawyers had been able to accomplish.

"But it is not alone as a reformer and a humorist that I esteem Charles Dickens. His refinement and delicacy are everywhere conspicuous. He describes rough characters, such as you and I meet often, but he does it without ever offending delicacy. There is not a line in any of his writings to which a woman or child could object—not a single allusion that is in any way doubtful. He shows up hypocrisy and evil, but the charge that he ever attacked true and pure religion is absurd on its face. The touch of his pen was most exquisite. Do you remember when, in 'Bleak House,' the young lady who has caught the smallpox by nursing 'poor Joe,' finds on her recovery that there is a change in the room, and at last misses the mirror, which 'Charley,' her maid, had removed, so that she should not see her scarred face—could anything be more exquisite than the touches that describe the scene?"—*N. Y. World.*

ORIENTAL CITY GATES.—In 1834 Dr. Thomson resided for several months in Jaffa, and to pass away the time, frequently came out in the afternoon "to the gate through the city, and prepared his seat in the street." There the governor, the cadi and the elders of the people assembled daily, "in a void place," and held an extemporaneous divan, at which affairs of every kind were discussed and settled with the least possible ceremony. But recently from America, Dr. Thomson was greatly amused at this novel open-air court, conducted amidst the din, confusion and uproar of a thronged gateway—men, women and children jostling each other, horses prancing, camels growling, donkeys braying, as they passed in and out of the gate; but nothing could interrupt the proceedings, or disturb the judicial gravity of the court. The scene, with all its surroundings, was wholly Oriental, and withal had about it an air of remote Scriptural antiquity which rendered it doubly interesting.—DR. J. F. HURST, in *Harper's Magazine.*

After all that has been written about rat traps, nothing can be better than a piece of bread with calomel spread on it. It will not kill them, and thus their dead bodies will not become offensive; but it makes them so sick that they even abandon the house where they ate it.

Women are archers by nature. The bent of their inclinations is to bend beaux.

A long life hath long miseries.

Jules Favre.

Jules Claude Gabriel Favre, the distinguished French lawyer and orator, died recently at Versailles, after a severe illness, at the age of seventy-one.

M. Favre was born in the intensely Republican city of Lyons, and was himself an ardent, though not a radical, Republican from the very beginning of his career. He was in Paris when the revolution of 1830 broke out, and took part in it, as well as in an insurrection which occurred soon after in his native city. In 1834 he defended a number of political prisoners at Lyons with a success so marked that he was retained the following year to defend several of his companions in arms who were brought to trial in Paris for complicity in the revolution. His eloquent plea on this occasion established his reputation as one of the most brilliant and forcible orators of the French bar. From this time forward he found plenty to do in championing political prisoners, a task for which his remarkable courage and strong Republican convictions peculiarly fitted him, and in the management of other causes of an unusually difficult or desperate character.

The revolution of 1848 drew M. Favre into public life. He became Chief Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, and represented the Department of the Loire in the Constituent Assembly, where he was an earnest advocate of the admission of Louis Napoleon as a member of the Assembly from Paris. When, however, Napoleon became President, Favre opposed his ambitious projects with undaunted courage and vehemence, and was among those who were arrested in Paris when the *coup d'etat* took place. He was soon released, but refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire until 1858. In that year he was elected to the Corps Legislatif, and was obliged to waive his scruples in order to take his seat. For several years from this time he was the leader of a plucky little party of five members, and by his brilliant and vigorous warfare upon the oppressive government of Napoleon did yeoman's service in keeping alive the spirit of Republican opposition to that vulgar despotism. At that period he was at the height of his powers as a political orator, and was recognized as the leading Republican of France. He was, however, more of an orator than a statesman, and when Thiers, and later on Gambetta, entered the Chamber, Favre was overshadowed by these greater men, and forced to take a less conspicuous place in the ranks of the opposition. But this, much to his credit, did not in the least diminish his devotion to the cause for which he had so long labored. When the Empire fell, he was made Vice-President of the provisional Government of National Defense and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter position he retained after Thiers' election as a provisional president, and took part in arranging the treaty of peace with Bismarck. It was a trying ordeal for the high-spirited and sensitive patriot, jealous of the honor of his country, yet knowing that the terrible "man of blood and iron" had the game completely in his own hands. It is possible that a stronger and more adroit diplomatist might have succeeded better; but triumphant Bismarck, intent upon the humiliation of his prostrate enemy, was no easy opponent to encounter. He knew what he wanted and was bound to have it. The negotiations, under such circumstances, were naturally extremely unsatisfactory to the French people, and Favre's popularity for a time suffered a considerable diminution. His services were not forgotten, however, and in 1876, after a retirement of several years, he was elected Senator from the Rhone for six years.

In personal appearance M. Favre was tall and dignified, with a grave, pleasant face and commanding presence. Unhappily, the high standard of his public character was not maintained in private life, and in 1871, owing to a scandal which shocked even the not too scrupulous Parisians, he was forced to resign his place as Foreign Secretary. Yet, by a strange contradiction of traits, it is said of him that, at the height of his career, he renounced the skeptical tendencies of his early years, and became a warm defender of the Christian faith.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Little Duties.

A letter-carrier in one of our large cities, a few months ago, found on reaching the post-office, after a long round of delivery, a letter in his bag that he had overlooked. It would have taken him half an hour to return and deliver it. He was very tired and hungry. The letter was an ordinary, unimportant-looking missive. He thrust it into his pocket and delivered it on his first round next day.

What consequences followed? For want of that letter a great firm had failed to meet their engagements; their notes had gone to protest; a mill closed, and hundreds of poor workmen were thrown out of employment.

The letter-carrier himself was discharged for his oversight and neglect. His family suffered during the winter for many of the necessaries of life, but his loss was of small account compared to the enormous amount of misery caused by his single failure in duty.

Another case: A mechanic who had been out of work a long time in New York went last September to collect a small sum due to him. The gentleman who owed it, being annoyed at some trifle, irritably refused the money. The man went to his wretched home, and maddened by the sight of his hungry wife and children, went out to the back-yard and hanged himself.

The next day an old employer sent to offer him a permanent situation. Here was a life lost and a family left paupers because a bill of a dollar or two was not paid at the right time.

The old Spanish proverb says, "There is no such thing as a trifle in the world." When we think how inextricably the lives of all mankind are tangled together, it seems as if every word or action moved a lever which set in motion a gigantic machinery, whose effect is wholly beyond our control. For this reason, if for no other, let us be careful to perform promptly and well the duties of life—even the most trivial.

Maj. Gen. Warren and Capt. Cotton recently visited the battlefield of Five Forks, Va., to make a survey for use in the official investigation of the General's conduct in the fight there. The wife of the owner of the property thought their designs were evil, and ordered them off. As they kept on working she leveled a musket at them, and declared she would shoot if they didn't go. They went.—*World.*

Personal.

Bishop Simpson is dwelling in Florida.

Bishop Simpson is reported to have suggested Sherman's march to the sea.

Senator Sharon says that he has drawn no pay from the present Congress.

The New York *Commercial* says that Edison is the lamp-lighter of his country.

Mr. Murray, nominated for Governor of Utah, is known as "the handsome man of Kentucky."

Colonel Blood, late husband of Victoria Woodhull, was on Governor Garcelon's recent staff.

The age of Abraham Johnson, who lives near Scranton, Pa., is 108 years. His health is good.

Louisa M. Alcott, the authoress, has sent one hundred books to the newsboys' reading room in Boston.

Prof. Swing refused an increase of salary from $7,000 to $10,000, desiring that it might be applied to charities.

A Topeka lady, Mrs. Eliza Chrisman, has recently subscribed $10,000 for the Clark university at Atlanta, Georgia.

It would electrify the world if Edison should prove to be successful, but it would shock the world if he should fail.

Miss Nancy Smith was lately admitted to the bar at Keokuk. Her brethren in the law gave her a banquet on the occasion.

Mrs. Southworth is quoted as saying that she began to write from necessity, and after that pursued her calling from the love of it.

Lotta recently while being questioned about her age could be compelled to say only this: "Some people say that I am forty-five."

Miss Stevens, a young American lady, has taken the highest prize for porcelain painting in London. She excels especially in painting American autumn leaves.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has just bought for $1,000 a magnificent lion from the Zoological Garden at Marseilles, and she intends to paint its portrait for next year's salon.

Miss Kittie L. Felt, of Galena, Ill., is a young lady who left her home to accept an invitation to accompany General and Mrs. Grant on their trip te Cuba and Mexico.

Colonel Long, the first American officer to enter the service of the exhedive of Egypt, is now in New York studying law. It is his purpose to return to Egypt and practice.

Olive Logan says in one of her letters that if it wasn't for her modesty, she would inform the public that she had engaged herself to translate Bret Harte's writings into French for the Paris Figaro.

Blind Tom, when at his Georgia home, remains alone with his piano, in a building apart by himself, and plays days and nights like a madman. He now plays about seven thousand pieces, and picks up new ones everywhere.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson last week delivered his hundredth lecture before the Concord Lyceum. Mr. Emerson's health is good. He sees few visitors, writes little, reads much, and revises those of his papers never yet printed.

Miss Rogers, a cousin of Richard Cobden, is the prodigy in the last examinations at Oxford university, England. She outstripped all the other students in Greek and Latin. Her knowledge in other branches is quite as wonderful. After passing her examinations she was at once appointed lecturer in Somerville hall, one of the Oxford buildings for women students.

Wise Words.

Calumny would soon starve and die of itself if nobody took it in and gave it lodging.—Leighton.

He who reign within himself, and rules passions, desires and fears, is more than a king.—Miltop.

Trouble and perplexity drive me to prayer—and prayer drives away perplexity and trouble.—Melanchton.

An avowal of poverty is a disgrace to no man; to make no effort to escape it is indeed disgraceful.—Thucydides.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone.—Walter Scott.

Sweet is the breath of praise when given by those whose own high merit claims the praise they give.—Hannah More.

When Death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent of, but our severity.—George Eliot.

Our distinctions do not lie in the places which we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them.—Simms.

We all dread a bodily paralysis, and would make use of every contrivance to avoid it, but none of us is troubled about a paralysis of the soul.—Epictetus.

The Sunday is the core of our civilization; dedicated to thought and reverence. It invites to the noblest solitude and to the noblest society.—Emerson.

If a man has a right to be proud of any thing, it is of a good action done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.—Sterne.

In most quarrels there is a fault on both sides. A quarrel may be compared to a spark, which cannot be produced without a flint as well as steel.—Colton.

As frost to the bud and blight to the blossom, even such is self-interest to friendship, for confidence cannot dwell where selfishness is porter at the gate.—Tupper.

I have seldom seen much ostentation and much learning met together. The sun, rising and declining, makes long shadows; at mid-day, when he is highest, none at all.—Bishop Hall.

The highest point outward things can bring unto is the contentment of the mind; with which no estate can be poor, without which all estates will be miserable.—Sir Philip Sidney.

If thou expect Death as a friend, prepare to entertain him; if thou expect Death as an enemy prepare to overcome him; Death has no advantage but when he comes a stranger.—Quarles.

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome and deep digging for pure waters; but when you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.—Felton.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Eighty-seven deaths occurred last week.

The police force of San Francisco has been increased to 400 men.

The German theater has a full house at its Sunday evening entertainments.

A woman who was brought to the city prison and reported as insane was found to be only drunk.

The trial of Gannon, the Workingman who was arrested for the use of incendiary language on the sand-lot, has been postponed.

Judge Freelon has affirmed the judgment of the late City Criminal Court fining Li Po Tai $50 for practicing medicine without a license.

Dr. Banks McKenzie, the lecturer on temperance who has heretofore been in this city, is on his way here again to reside permanently.

The white cigar-makers seem to have plenty of money for pleasure. They are making preparations for a ball to which 3 000 invitations have been issued.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction gives the total number of census children in San Francisco, between the ages of five and seventeen, as 62,105

A resolution adopted at a previous meeting of the Board of Supervisors, indorsing the action of the Board of Health in condemning Chinatown, has been rescinded.

The *Post* says: The bakers demand one day of rest in seven. The request is reasonable. It is improper to require from 14 to 16 hours of daily toil without break or intermission.

Mrs. Smith, who has been a prominent speaker at the sand-lot meetings, recently said she thought that a healthy dynamite explosion in the Chinese quarters would be a salutary move.

Chief Crowley has presented to the Society of California Pioneers the sword of the late Emperor Norton I., taken from him in 1865, he having drawn it on some one who was annoying him.

The eighth annual meeting of the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of St. Francis Church, was held recently. The report of the Financial Secretary showed that the total cash received by the society is $20,725.

At the sand-lot meeting, last Friday, L. J. Gannon, who presided, read an anonymous letter in which it was hinted that the Mayor's life is threatened. He said that the Mayor's house is guarded by reliable men every night.

The Workingmen have visited the Palace Hotel to demand the discharge of the Cuinese in the laundry. A. D. Sharon told them positively that he proposed to manage his business in his own way, and that he had all the help he required.

The best time on record was made by the steamer *Australia*, which left this port on the 24th of last December, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th of January, thus making the voyage in 24 days, 3 hours and 5 minutes, allowing for all stoppages at way ports.

Bishop Hilary, of the Colored Methodist Church of this city, who has been in England endeavoring to raise funds for the purpose of canceling the indebtedness of his church, has returned home. He brings back with him, after deducting all expenses, the handsome sum of $2,500.

The Irish Relief Committee are making preparations for the reception of Parnell, the Irish agitator. A committee has been appointed to confer with Irish societies and militia. The Committee was instructed to act in harmony with a committee appointed by the Societies of the St. Patrick's Day Convention.

Dr. H. H. Toland, a prominent physician of this city, died of apoplexy last week. He was wealthy, had an extensive practice at one time, was president of a medical college founded by him, and which he subsequently donated to the University. His property left to his surviving relatives is valued at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

The penalty is too light. Such vile wretches should be incarcerated for years at hard labor, if not hung. A young whelp, charged with only "misdemeanor," was, the other day, found guilty of inducing a young girl to become an inmate of a house of ill repute. He was committed to the House of Correction for six months, which is the extreme penalty for such an offense.

Judge Edmunds rendered judgment in favor of William Hood and against George F. Walker for $9 492.908 65, on a promissory note executed on the 5 h of August, 1854, for $1 850 at three per cent per monthly compounding. After the judgment had been rendered, plaintiff got upon the Court stand and said he would take the face value of the note, $1,850, for the judgment. No buyers were found.

The Temperance Legion holds its weekly meetings on Sabbath evening. The last was larger than ordinary, as it was the annual meeting. Commander Whitney said the Legion entered upon the fifteenth year of its existence with bright hopes. Its objects were to reform those who drink, and assist those in distress. The enlistments had been gratifyingly large. The usual literary exercises were said to be more entertaining than ordinary and a large number signed the pledge.

The Zion Society of 170 Jewish ladies of this city, and which has been in existence only about three months, already teaches about 200 poor children of Jewish parentage specially in the tenets of the Jewish faith. Girls are additionally taught sewing. To the extremely indigent, books are supplied. The school hours are from 5 o'clock P. M., and after the dismissal for the day of the common schools. In December of each year each child is to receive a warm outfit of clothing for the ensuing winter.

L. J. Gannon, who has been the most prominent actor in the recent agitation, was arrested last week on a warrant charging him with misdemeanor, in having made use of the following language on the sand-lot, on Thursday last: "I understand that some of us have got to go. If they start in, the city will be leveled to ashes, and the ruins filled with roasted bodies within twenty-four hours afterward." The complaint was sworn to by a police officer who has been a regular attendant at the sand-lot meetings for some time past. The ordinance under which Gannon was arrested is known as the "Gibbs Ordinance," prohibiting the use of incendiary language. Gannon was released shortly afterward, $500 cash being furnished by Sheriff Desmond.

The Irish population of the city have been much divided in sentiment as to whether St. Patrick's Day should be observed by the usual procession and festivities or not. The dispute has culminated in a determination on the part of the majority of the most influential to have no parade or procession as heretofore, but to have an entertainment on that day for the benefit of the Irish sufferers. At the public meeting last Sabbath letters accepting invitations to the entertainment were then read by the Secretary from Bishop Alemany, the Clergy of St. Joseph's Church, Richard Tobin, J. J. Morrison, Myles D. Sweeny, Thomas Ashworth, Major-General Irwin McDowell and others. In their acceptance the Clergy of St. Joseph said: "Where a nation is on the brink of starvation, it is not the time to make merry. An earnest endeavor should be made by all to avert the frightful ravage of famine, and your example is one that should be followed. Your convention has taken the right course. A season of mourning ought not to be turned into a season of festivity, surrounded with pomp." On the same day a convention of delegates from the Irish societies who favor a parade assembled at Florence Hall, John Kearny in the chair, to make arrangements for the usual St. Patrick's day display.

In this city, during the past week or two, the excitement growing out of the Chinese-labor question has been intense. The daily sand-lot meetings, the daily street processions of the Workingmen calling upon the employers of Chinese and demanding their discharge, and the many threats of the employment of force to remove the Chinese from Chinatown, have awakened grave fears of riot, or bloodshed, or conflagration. The aspect of affairs was the more grave because the Health officers and Board of Supervisors had declared Chinatown a nuisance and ordered it to be abated within thirty days. This order seemed to have been understood by many as authorizing or requiring the forcible removal of all the inhabitants of that part of the city, twenty or twenty-five thousand in number. Various clubs have resolved to arm themselves and military companies have been formed to aid in the enforcement of the order to abate the declared "nuisance." One of the morning papers published an oath said to be sworn by the members of one of the Workingmen's clubs, in which they swear that they "will use force of arms, or any other means within our (their) reach, to assist in driving the Chinese from the State of California." Ex-Supervisor Gibbs waited on the Mayor and informed him that the public had knowledge of an organized plan to fire the city in several places. The Mayor, however, in a communication to the Board of Supervisors, says he does not believe the statement, and he advises the Board to not increase the police force as had been resolved upon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The New York *Herald's* Relief Fund amounts to over $258,000.

The Pope has received £950 (Peter's pence) from County Armagh, Ireland.

Rowland E. Trowbridge, of Michigan, has been confirmed Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Moscow *Gazette* demands the appointment of a Dictator to more effectually crush Nihilism.

Jacob Lincoln, a cousin of the martyr President, was recently murdered at Lacy's Springs, Md.

The U. S. Supreme Court has refused to restrain the Postmaster-General from withholding letters.

Intelligence has been received from Tripoli which states that 1,500 houses have been destroyed by floods.

The new iron steamer, *Columbia*, for the Oregon Steamship Company, has been launched at Chester, Pa.

The Vermont Republican Convention has nominated Hon. George F. Edmunds as a candidate for the Presidency.

In Chicago, one day last week, there were twenty proposals to sell bonds to the Government, aggregating $7,137,450.

Joseph E. Temple, a retired merchant, of Philadelphia, has given $60,000 to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The Treasury Department has revoked the order of November 3, 1879, prohibiting the importation of neat cattle from Canada.

Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Burmah, the strength of the British garrison there will be maintained another year.

The King of Abyssinia has departed from Debra Tabor, which is in revolt, to collect an army at Tschelga. Complete anarchy prevails in Abyssinia.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company have given orders to increase the wages and salaries of its 10,000 employes five per cent.

The President has approved the joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

A company is organized to build a railroad from Hoboken, New Jersey, via Catskill and Syracuse, to Buffalo, in the interest of the Great Western and Canada. Capital, $30,000,000.

De Lesseps, who is now in New York, has issued a circular to American bankers who may take charge of issuing the shares of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, to be furnished by the 1st of July.

A genuine Mormon colony of about fifty persons has been discovered on Big Sandy River. Two young men are preaching the doctrine of the Latter Day Saints, and making converts.

In Germany it is reported that owing to the dissemination of news from the United States that trade is reviving, emigration to that country from Germany has recommenced on an appreciable scale.

At a recent audience given by the Emperor William to the President of the Reichstag, His Majesty declared that the passage of the Army bill was absolutely necessary for Germany's defensive power.

Diphtheria is still raging in Central Russia. It has carried off, since last November, over 40,000 in the provinces of Charkoff and Poltava alone, and in the neighborhood of Walki whole villages have almost died out.

At Cohoes (N. Y) six mills are involved in a strike, and 4,000 working people and 275,000 spindles are idle, a daily loss in wages of $4,000. It is feared the strike will extend to the knitting mills and other industries.

Strikes are often disastrous. A New York furniture manufacturer, whose cabinet-makers struck for an increase of wages, has decided to close his factories. This action throws about 400 workmen out of employment.

The Sunday law was enforced again in New York last Sunday. The Thalia Theater Company attempted to give a performance at Central Park Garden at night. An immense audience had gathered, when a police captain stepped in and stopped the proceedings.

Valparaiso dates to the 24th of January states that when the revolution broke out against Doza he sought refuge aboard the steamer *Alaska*, which was refused. It is believed that he is hiding at Arequipa or Arica. The German Admiral declines receiving the steamship *Lupor* without indemnification for her seizure.

A surveying party has left Omaha for Cheyenne to begin surveying a new road, to be built by the Union Pacific, from Cheyenne to the Yellowstone National Park, a distance of about 650 miles, of which about 125 miles will be constructed this year to the North Platte River, north of Fort Laramie. A branch of this main line is also to be built to the Black Hills.

The New York Clearing House exchanges for the week, according to the *Public's* table, show that all cities have gained in business transactions over the corresponding week of last year, except San Francisco, where the loss is 10.3 per cent. All manfacturing cities are making very large reports, and the usual decline at San Francisco is due to causes now well understood.

A Washington correspondent, in conversation with several leading Republicans, ascertained that they were about equally divided as to whether the Monroe doctrine applied to the canal proposed to be constructed by De Lesseps. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House is divided on the question, and it is manifest that when the debate begins, it will be exciting.

The New York Republican State Convention, which met at Utica last week, after warm discussion, finally passed the following resolution: That the Republicans of New York believe the renomination of Ulysses S. Grant as a Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

The inhabitants of St. Petersburg are beginning to attribute to the students all the recent menaces and crimes there. Threats consequently are heard on all sides against the students, and inhabitants affirm that if any criminal act occurs on the anniversary of the Emperor's accession, they will hold the students responsible, burn down the University and lynch every student who falls into their hands.

The New York Irish Relief Association, having asked the co-operation of Rev. Dr. Hall, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, and from Ireland, received the following reply: "I am obliged, not without some pain, to say that the evidence to me is so conflicting upon the question whether there is such want as the British nation cannot provide for that I do not feel at liberty to call upon my fellow-citizens for his relief."

A peculiar item of news comes from New York. It says: The certificate of incorporation of the Lone-We-Tong-Eng-Ti Association was approved this morning in the Supreme Court Chambers. The incorporators are Wang-A-Ling, James C. Baptiste, Domingo de Luce, Wang Yee and Tom Yee. The object of the Association is mutual friendship, brotherly love and service to the Supreme Being by mutual succor in distress and aid in sickness, poverty, adversity and affliction. The translation of the name is "United Brotherhood of Masons."

A telegram comes from Mexico which says: "General Grant dined with Minister Foster on Monday last. Among the guests were President Diaz and several members of the Cabinet. After dinner General Grant received the people until after midnight. The same day, General Grant was called on by officers of the army of the district. The many attentions shown to the General by Mexicans have made a very favorable impression upon him and his party, and are highly gratifying to Americans in the city.

A St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* publishes an interview with Albert Carlin, a leading Socialist, and editor of the *Volketemme*, organ of the Workingmen, in which he says he will start next week on a three month's trip to all the principal cities east and west, to agitate the labor questions before Trades Unions, and assist in more thoroughly organizing the Workingmen of the country. He further says the National Workingmen's Convention, to be held in Chicago, in June, will probably nominate John Swinton, of the New York *Sun*, for President, and Denis Kearney for Vice-President.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET

FLOUR.—Exports for the week embrace in barrels as follows: To Honolulu, 365; to British Columbia, 200. Receipts continue large from country mills and Oregon. The demand from local dealers is good, and for export fair. The market is steady at about previous purposes, although large stocks on hand deter buyers from taking round lots excepting at concessions lest there should come any reaction for the worse in prices. This state of things is mainly due to the loss suffered by those who bought heavily last autumn. The cases are not parallel. At that time wheat was greatly inflated and carried flour up with it, which is not so now.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 25@4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@5 00; choice and extra choice, $6 00@6 50; Oregon, good to choice, $5 50@6 00.

WHEAT.—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	8s9d@9s3d.	10s6d@11s2d.
Freight rates,	42½@45s.	42½@45s.
Local market,	$1.60@1.67½.	$1.90@1.95.

The prices are for spot lots of average, California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

The beginning of the present week brought favorable advices from Europe, and exporters took advantage of the demand to place several cargoes nearly full. This brought buyers into the market again in full force, and for a day or two the call was loud and a great deal of wheat changed hands at full prices. Shipper's needs are constantly small and soon satisfied. Added to this influence was a weaker market on the other side which made exporters not anxious to fill rapidly. Receipts and offerings for the week have been larger than for some time past, and there was some selling pressure from a few holders. The demand is mostly for choice grades and parcels of poor wheat are hard to place. Unless a great mistake was made in taking stock January 1st, and unless the views of nearly all operators are very wide of the truth, stocks now in the State can hardly suffice for more than the loading of tonnage now on birth and home consumption until the new crop is fit to grind. Exports for February were 750,000 centals. The vessels now loading will carry this much. Add these to January exports and we have 2,500,000 centals. The consumption for seven months, January 1st to July 31st, can hardly be less than 1,500,000 centals, and the sum of these amounts is 4,000,000 centals, or all in sight January 1st. The rains this week have been all that could have been desired—gentle, warm, and falling over the entire State, from Oregon to Lower California. The Southern counties got a peculiarly copious supply. In some of the dryest regions as much fell in the week as the average of most years. The promise could not be brighter for our great agricultural interests.

We quote Superfine, $1.80@1.85; fair to choice milling, $1.90@2.00; shipping, $1.90@1.95.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.—There have been few charters for the week, and these at 2½s lower rates than those last reported. There is not likely to be much done for the next four months. Arrivals are free and tonnage accumulating so that we shall probably have a good supply for next season. Still, if nothing comes to brighte the present prospect, we shall need all headed this way.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	27,920	19,107	110,751
1878.	24,502	45,598	101,291

BARLEY.—There is little activity in this market, but prices are steady. Exports from July 1st, 1879, to date, aggregate 520,000 centals by sea and 250,000 by rail. The total for last year was a little less than 500,000 centals in all ways.

We quote feed, 77½@82½; Brewing, 87½@97½; Chevalier, 90c@$1 25; for Coast, $1 25@$1 50, for good, to choice bay.

OATS.—Receipts are moderate and with a fair demand. The market is steady for common to good grades and strong for choice, which are scarce and wanted.

We quote milling at $1 40@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 35@$1 40; common to fair feed, $1 15@$1 30.

CORN.—There are few sales as most holders are firm for higher values than quotations indicate, which are about the figures business might be done at.

We quote white at $1.05@1.10; large yellow, —@1.10; small round yellow, —@1.15.

RYE.—There is nothing doing and the market is nominal.

We quote, $1.15@1.20.

BUCKWHEAT.—We note small sales at $1.85, and round lots for first hands are quoted at these rates

We quote at $1 75@1 85.

MILLSTUFFS.—The market is steady.

Bran, per ton	$12 50@14 00
Middlings, per ton	19 00@20 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	25 00@—
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	20 00@20 50

CORNMEAL.—The *San Francisco Prices Current* says: A small lot of new clip came in from the South at the close of last week, and was soon disposed of to a shipper who was sending forward some straggling lots of last year's clip. We failed to learn the price paid, but are sure it was a good round figure. The present weather is fine for shearing, and in a few days we may expect to see receipts increase. Prices are very high at the East, so high as to allow free importation of foreign wool, and this about precludes the possibility of a further rise.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week are small and the demand active. We quote advance, and, for the sake of our rather depressed dairy interest, hope to record a further rise in values by next week.

CHEESE.—Receipts are light and the market steady.

EGGS.—Receipts are much less excessive than they were a week or two since. The demand is not what it should be at present prices. Stocks on hand diminish very slowly, and prices are just the same as a week ago. The present fine weather is likely to bring in plenty more, and Western lots are coming forward even to this depressed market; so that we can hardly hope for much improvement.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 25@27½; common to good roll, 24@26; Cheese, California, 12@14c; Western Cheese, 16@18c ₱ lb; California Eggs, 18@19c.

POTATOES.—Receipts continue to be very free, and the market is substantially the same as it has been. A few Chili garnets are coming from Oregon, and sell for 50@55c in lots and job slowly as high as 75c for the best. Onions are a little easier.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 25@35c; reds, 30@35c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, 40@60; sweet potatoes, $1.40@2.00; Petalumas, 50@60; Chili garnets, 75@—; peach blows, —; onions, red, —@—c; yellow, $1 25@$2 00.

HAY AND STRAW.—Supplies are light and prices a little higher.

We quote, Alfalfa, $8 50@9 00; wheat, good to prime, $11 50@12 50; wheat, fair to medium, $9 50@10 00; oat, wild, per ton, $8 00@11 50; barley, choice, $11 00@12 00; barley, $8 00@10 00; stock, $8 00@9 00; straw, per bale, $—40@—45.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.—Mutton is cheaper, and other meats are all dearer.

We quote, beef, 1st qual., dressed net, ₱ lb, 8@9c; beef, 2d qual., 6@7c; beef, 3d qual., 4@5; mutton, choice, dressed ₱ lb., 4@4½c; Hogs, 1st qual., gross, ₱ lb., —@3½c; hogs, 2d qual., 3½@3¾c; hogs, dressed, 5½@5¾c; veal, small, ₱ lb., 7½@9c.; veal, large, 6@7; lamb, spring, ₱ lb., 6@9c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.—The market quiet with little doing.

Peas, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 40@1 50; Butter, $1 25@$1 50; Lima, ——; Red, 1 30@ $1 40; Pink, $1 20@1 25; Bayos, $1 20@$1 25; Small, white, $1 40@1 50; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—Grain bags, gunnies and wool sacks are in good demand and firm at full prices.

We quote: Machine-sewed, 22x36, 10@10½; hand-sewed, 22x36, 10@10½; gunnies, as to weight, 13¾@14; oat bags, favorite sizes, 14@15; wool sacks, heavy, 50@52½; wool sacks, light, 47½@50c; flour bags, ½-sacks, 5@6; flour bags, ½-sacks, 9@10.

SALMON AND SMOKED FISH.—Stocks of spot salmon are very light. The active season is just opening. Sales for forward delivery have been made at $1.25 on the Columbia river. Sacramento river are held at about that delivered here for choice brands.

We quote, $1 35@$1 45 for 1-lb tins; bbl, $6@8; hf bbl, $4 00@4 50; all as to qual, where caught and grade of fish. Cod, family bdls 5@6c ₱ lb; Cod, in cases, 6½@7c; Cod, boneless, Eastern, 9@10c ₱ lb; Georges Cod, 9c ₱ lb; Mackerel, hf bbls, No. 1, $10 00@$11 00; do, hf bbls, No. 2, $8 00@$10 00; do, kits, No. 1, $2 25@$2 50; do, kits, No. 2 $2 00@$2 25.

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JAMES O. BELLIS.

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The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, March 11th, 1880.

VINE PRUNING.

The following is an extract from a paper on vine pruning by R. B. Blowers the well known vineculturist of this county, and read before the State Horticultural Society at its recent meeting. Just at this time it will be opportune to those having vineyards to look after. As the experience and reputation of Mr. Blowers is well known here, his sugestions will be deemed valuable:

The Muscat family should be headed just above the ground, with from one to four spurs, according to the vigor of the vine, always keeping in view balance and symmetry, and the ability of the vine to produce good fruit without overbearing. The Muscat is very sensitive to cold, and if pruned high is brought more into the influence of the cold winds, and the sap is chilled. When it again flows part of the young grapes are found to have lost their vitality, and the grape or rasin product is injured. Other varieties, like the Tokay and Black Prince and others, can gradually, as they grow old, have their heads formed from 8 to 12 inches from the ground, giving room for their long clusters. Some varieties will not produce paying fruit at all unless long canes are left, as, for instance, the Emperor. On this vine first, second and third buds rarely produce fruit, and being long-jointed, the short-spur system would destroy the crop, as they do not bear second crops of any magnitude. In this respect they differ from the Black Morocco, which bears a heavy second crop, but no first crop, if pruned short. The writer's mode was to keep the head as near the ground as possible, then pruning the best low canes from two to three feet long. After that he cut away all the old wood above them, leaving enough short spurs to bear canes for the next year's crop, and tied them securely to stakes. The vine-grower will find many varieties which will repay treatment in this way, especially the seedless varieties and many others called shy-bearers. By noting the different habits of his varieties and the conditions of soil and exposure to the winds, etc., he ought to grow creditable grapes anywhere from Tehama to San Bernadino.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Important Events at the Capital—Meeting of the National Democratic Committee—New Bills and Schemes Introduced and Proposed—The Postoffice Deficiency,

WASHINGTON, March 1st, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The great event of the past week has been the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, when Tuesday, the 22nd day of next June was appointed as the time and Cincinnati was chosen as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention. There was held a regular jubilee on the part of the Cincinnati Delegates, and they kept open house on the strength of it.

An important decision has been rendered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to the effect that the Postmaster General is warranted in stopping registered letters and money orders addressed to any man whom the Department may find to be engaged in fraudulent lottery enterprises. In accordance with this decision the Department will now proceed criminally against some of the agents of lottery companies in New York and other cities under the statute which makes it a crime, punishable by fine, to deposit lottery circulars in the mails. Appeal has been made by the Lottery Company to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the case cannot be reached very likely under two or three years.

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, has introduced a measure to prevent the prosecution of illicit distillers, while Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has brought forward a bill which provides for the abolition of the tax on tobacco, and another which is to reduce the tax upon distilled spirits to 30 cents a gallon. Hon. Mr. Hill, of Ohio, does not approve of corners in the grain market, and has introduced a resolution to ascertain what action, if any, can be taken by Congress to prevent such procedures. One of the schemes that is being advanced in connection with the Wood Refining bill is to issue bonds bearing three per cent. interest in amt. equal to the aggregate sum of U. S. bonds now outstanding, and for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue these three per cent. bonds in exchange for the present outstanding loans, whenever they mature. These bonds are to run without limitation as to time, but the Secretary is to invest the surplus revenues in them as soon as the higher rate of bonds has been refunded and canceled. In connection with this proposition it is asserted that a measure will be brought forward to establish a national savings fund system, upon a plan similar to that under which national banks are now organized and conducted. In accordance with this it will be necessary for them to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States Government bonds equal to about half of their deposits, in order to secure the depositors. The idea is to make the savings bank perfectly secure, which certainly is very desirable in any event.

The railroad companies are still coming to the front with their petitions against the reductions in their rate of duty upon steel rails. The memorials on this subject thus far represent an aggregate length of 30,000 miles of steel rails.

There exists considerable excitement in Congress regarding the bill to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to supply the deficiency in the Star Route Mail Service. The amount asked for by the Postoffice Department is $1,700,000. The bill now pending appropriates $900,000 and directs a reduction of service on some routes west of the Mississippi River. A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, for the construction of a railroad in and across the Indian Territory from Fort Smith, on the Arkansas line, to Arkansas City, on the Kansas line. The capital stock of this road is to be $2,500,000, and the company must begin work in two years and finish in four.

The House Committee on Public Lands have agreed to report favorably upon Mr. Valintine's bill, providing that when a pre-emption homestead or timber culture claimant shall file a written relinquishment of his claim in the local land office, the land covered shall be held as open to settlement without further action on the part of the Land Commissioner. A.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT.]

SACRAMENTO, March 9th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The Senate have achieved a great work in perfecting a sound and constitutional

REVENUE BILL.

The bill has not been passed, but would have been on Saturday had it not been for printing on account of amendments; "Have achieved" because there was a strong outside pressure. I do not believe any money was used, but those interested have money, and as it was money that was about to be subjected to its just assessment of the expenses of our very costly form of government, those possessing it were induced to come and did exert what personal influence they possessed to prevent the carrying out of the constitutional provision in regard to what ought to be taxed. There is no doubt that every citizen has a right in a representative Democracy to use his personal influence with his representatives. I go further, and hold that a representative is bound by the will of his constituents when he knows it, and if he is properly asked by his constituents to support or oppose a measure and cannot conscientiously do so it is his duty to resign. It should be the vote of the people through their representatives that should enact laws—always being subject to the Constitution, which the people by a direct vote enact. This revenue bill taxes all the species of articles declared property by the new Constitution.

SALARY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Talk about a liberal construction of the Constitution! In the hands of some of our learned Senators the constitutional restraint the people have thrown around their legislating is much like a rubber band used for confining papers. In their hands it can be stretched so as to embrace an unlimited amount of matter, supposed not to have been possible to put within it. This bill fixes the salary of teachers in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants. It is to over-ride the local Boards of Education of San Francisco. Not even under the late Constitution did the Legislature ever go so far. Not one line of this kind of statutory law appears on our statute book. This too, just after the people have demanded the right to regulate their local affairs by an overwhelming majority for the new Constitution.

The Board of Education of San Francisco, believing as a majority of the people of San Francisco believe, that the wages heretofore paid teachers for the work performed were too great, passed an ordinance lowering the salaries of teachers, and then the Senate comes in and interferes with its duties and passes a law to keep the wages up. This is done in the name of education. One Senator stated that the Legislature was the judge of whether a law is general or special, and quoted Sedgwick. Of course they are in the first instance to judge, but when so palpable a case as this occurs their judgment must be wonderfully stupid not to see that they are interfering in matters which the Constitution intended should be left to the Boards of Education.

They asserted this was a stroke at the Common School System, while in fact the reduction of the salaries of teachers is a necessity for the continuance of our system. Men and women in other branches compare their wages with those of teachers and are disgusted. Think of paying a teacher in the primary department 60 to 90 dollars a month for *twenty hours* a week for four weeks! For 80 hours—say 80 dollars. What other employment is paid half the amount that does not bring more talent, more industry and more learning? I had thought we would have a better system under our new Constitution than we have had; would have less rings and more competent teachers. It is high salaries in any department that make lazy, saucy and worthless incumbents; Half the young girls of our towns and cities are being educated for teachers, because a whole family of lazy, lounging children and a worthless father and mother can live upon their salaries. It is high time that a voice from the poor struggling laborer, farmer or mechanic who works hard and has hard work to support his family and is often better educated than these teachers, should be heard. I have known men in the work-shop putting in ten hours, on the farm 12 hours, in the mines ten hours, for 25 to 30 or even 40 dollars per month and having families to support out of this pittance, and a young lout of a youth with no real education, only in the conundrums and puzzles of educational rings of the State, getting $100 per month. I would warn the people of this generation that they do not educate our youth simply to live upon their wits. In the language of another, the prayer of the rising generation is: "What shall we do to be saved—from labor?" I have thought much on this subject, and, while deeply in favor of education, fear it has become so easily obtained that it has lost its value. Within the last year I have talked with a dozen boys and some girls of from 12 to 15, and after getting at their intelligence, often of very low grade:—"How long have you gone to school?" and the answer is, from 4 to 6 years. Oftener the latter comes from them. "There is something rotten in Denmark." We are educating our children away from labor and educating them superficially at the same time. In this city young girls of 12 to 15 are generally dressed as carefully to go to school as to church or a ball.

Well, the Senate ordered this bill engrossed, which I think with Senators Nye and West, in direct violation of the Constitution, by a vote almost unanimous.

"AND STILL THEY COME."

In the Senate there were 25 new bills introduced, some of them important. Such as—Powers of Courts to Appoint Counsel in Criminal Cases—Proceedings in Partition—Weights and Measures—On Fishing and Fisheries—To Ascertain the Will of the People to Change the School System—to have Schools More Under the Control of Parents—Farming Agricultural District Societies—Drainage District for Yolo—To Establish a State Detective System—State Agricultural Society Appropriation, etc., etc. Some of these bills ought to pass, and yet how vain to expect it.

THE ASSEMBLY.

This august body had only six new bills introduced on Saturday, and then after a long discussion of the usury law it was indefinitely postponed. Then Mr. Braunhart entered a protest that because he did not get to vote, Fox and Tyler and others ought not to have been allowed to vote. Then he said some

NAUGHTY WORDS.

For these he apologized, and the Speaker had a talk with him, and so stated to the Assembly; also told them that Mr. Braunhart was sorry for what he had done. Now perhaps your readers will want to know what he said which made his sixth offense.

Well, he arose to speak, and everybody, or somebody, called out Question! Question! and Braunhart said: "The House had treated him scandalously." The Speaker says it is in order when a gentleman has the floor, to call "Question! Question!" Well it may be in order, but it makes great disorder, and had I the floor they might call "Question!" but I would see that the question was not put until I had spoken.

Mr. Braunhart was congratulated on his repentance and a little love feast was had around him, and he is going to be good now. Tyler moved to postpone the matter indefinitely. This don't include Mr. Braunhart's person.

The Assembly passed a number of bills on Saturday. Two or three related to corporations and one related to marriages of white and colored persons. INDEX.

GOVERNOR PERKINS has appointed, and the Senate has by unanimous vote confirmed, Captain W. A. Phillips as Harbor Commissioner, to fill the place on the Board made vacant by the retirement of Commissioner Bruce Lee, whose term expired a few days ago.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

Refunding the National Debt.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Bailey to refund the national debt authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the bonds now outstanding shall become due, to issue bonds in exchange for them, bearing three per cent. interest and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years. It also provides for issuing $200,000,000 in notes bearing 3⅓ per cent. interest, redeemable after two and payable in ten years from the date of issue, but prohibits a redemption of more than $40,000,000 of these notes in any one fiscal year.

The New Minister to Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The *Herald's* Washington special says of the new Minister to Mexico: Judge Morgan is an accomplished Spanish scholar, and familiar also with the laws and institutions of Mexico. He was selected for the place of Minister by Evarts, not only because he has long shown an intelligent appreciation of the value of closer commercial relations between the United States and Mexico, but of a continuance of friendship between the two countries.

Report Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, confirms the report that the Pacific Mail gives up its China line to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, including the City of Peking and City of Tokio.

Death from Morphine.

MARYSVILLE, March 3.—A man named John Bunker, stopping at the Philadelphia House, took an overdose of morphine last evening, and before a physician could be summoned death ensued. Deceased was from Maine, unmarried, and aged about 60 years.

Chinese Going East.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Fifteen Chinese from San Francisco arrived in New York, over the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad yesterday, and more than 100 others are said to be expected to-day. It was reported that this was the beginning of an exodus of Chinese from the Pacific coast, in view of the attitude of hostility toward them there. A great many Chinese are just now arriving in New York from Philadelphia.

Preparing for Them.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The announcement that several hundred Chinese are on the way to New York caused general satisfaction among boarding-house keepers, who expect to reap a rich harvest. Extensive preparations are being made to welcome the refugees. Additional rooms have been engaged in anticipation of a general influx of Celestials, and the prospect seems bright for all who are disposed to quit San Francisco and make their home in the metropolis.

Edison's Last.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Edison's spare time is spent in perfecting his process to obtain gold from tailings. He has organized a company and obtained at Virginia City and Leadville 50,000 tons. The process is secret, but quicksilver is known to enter, as also oxide of lead, carbonate of soda, charcoal dust and powdered glass. He has so well satisfied a number of mining engineers and capitalists that his claim is well founded, that a company has already been organized to work over tailings cast off at the furnaces of a great many mines.

The Chinese in the East.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that it is reported that a delegation from the Chinese Six Companies will soon arrive in Washington to ask through the Chinese Legation whether the United States proposes to recognize the Burlingame treaty and protect peaceful citizens of China residing in this country and engaged in legitimate business. This is a new phase of the Chinese question which will probably give the Cabinet some trouble. The Burlingame treaty, of course, very broadly guarantees protection by the United States to every Chinaman landed in America. Secretary Evarts is understood to have said that the mission is an unnecessary one, as there have been no disturbances in San Francisco, and if there should be any the local authorities will be quite able to suppress them.

The Only True Mormons.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Court of Common Pleas, Lake County, Ohio, has just rendered a decision confirming the title of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints—the non-polygamists or Josephite branch of Mormons, whose headquarters are at Plano, Ill., and of which Joseph Smith, Jr., is President—to the old Mormon temple at Kirkland, O. The decision recognizes the Josephites as the true Mormons, and those in Utah are declared to be impostors.

A Racy Rejoinder.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—As expected, the publication of the statement from the plaintiff in the seduction suit against Senator Hill of Georgia, repudiating her affidavit and exculpating the Senator, has to-day brought the well-known lady lawyer, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, to the front, and her published counter statement this evening is a racy topic in gossiping circles. She shows by the affidavits of responsible parties that the plaintiff, Miss Raymond, did make oath to the charges and sign the papers in the case with the full knowledge of their contents, and Mrs. Lockwood further declares that she is prepared to prove that her client was subsequently bought off by Senator Hill's son and a friend of Hill, who visited her for that purpose immediately after the suit was brought.

Striking Workmen.

TROY, March 6.—A number of weavers called to-day at the office of the Harmony Mills, seeking advice as to steps to be taken to resume. Carders in the Ontario knitting mills struck to-day, and other operatives promptly took their places. The brush-makers of Lansingburg are resuming work at increased wages.

For Tilden.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *Tribune* says: The number of rooms which Tilden has secured at Cincinnati is now said to be over 500, and his agents are still looking for more. He probably wishes to pay the expenses of all delegates, and it is only the square thing for him to do so. They go there to do his work, and he ought to pay them for their trouble, as well as to pay their board. If the nomination is worth anything it is worth that.

The Famine in Roumelia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The committee for the distribution of aid among the refugees of Eastern Roumelia report that unless fresh funds are provided it must cease operations in a few days, in which case many persons will perish of hunger.

Nihilistic Daring.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: The arbitrariness of despotism has greatly increased since the Winter Palace Explosion. It is asserted that 5,000 people have been arrested. Three thousand are in the fortress of Petropaulovski. The authorities here having learned that suspicious individuals lived at No. 4 Bezborodken' Prospect, ordered 20 policemen, under five officers, to proceed thither. One woman, a clerk's widow, was the only person found, and nothing suspicious was discovered about the place. Five policemen who were on guard, noticing three men hastily leaving a shed there, rushed in. At the same moment a terrible explosion occurred, blowing up the policemen and the shed. The house was badly shattered by the explosion. An investigation resulted in the discovery that the shed had contained dynamite.

Hardly had this explosion become known when a great fire occurred in the street called Balshaya. Three police buildings and a private house were burned down. Several policemen perished in endeavoring to save the papers from fire in the police station.

Railroad Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Overland emigraht and freight train, while crossing the track of the local train at Oakland Point to-day, was run into by the local passenger train. The engine of the latter train was smashed and four or five freight cars thrown from the track. No one hurt.

Threatening Placards—Arrival of Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Placards are being posted in prominent places about the city, warning employers of Chinese to desist from that practice, and vaguely hinting at terrible consequences in the event of refusal. Pointed reference is also made to the condition of the unemployed. The placards are signed "Council of Thirteen."

Company I, First (Regular) Cavalry, and a portion of Company G, Eighth Infantry, arrived this morning from Camp Halleck, Nevada, and proceeded to the Presidio.

The Telegraph War.

NEW YORK, March 8.—President Chandler, of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, has issued the following: "Our property on the Union Pacific Railway having been restored to us by order of the United States Courts, our connections have been re-established and business will be accepted for all points on that railroad as heretofore."

The Chinese Question at the East.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The *Journal's* New York special says: In the matter of the use of troops to protect the Chinese in California, President Hayes is understood to hold that the posse comitatus law precludes such interference unless assistance is asked by the Executive of California, who is bound to observe the treaty, which is part of the supreme law.

Nothing is known at the Chinese Legation of a delegation from the Six Chinese Companies being on the way, and there have been no requests made by the Legation in behalf of those companies.

Hostility to the Chinese coming in numbers is being manifested. Those coming East are now said to be under contract to take the places of striking laundresses in Troy and elsewhere.

The Interoceanic Canal Project.

PANAMA, March 8.—The arrival in Managua is announced of J. Tomarde Franco, who is proclaimed a bearer of an important proposition from General Grant and Admiral Ammen, looking to obtaining a concession from the Government of Nicaragua. The *Gaceta Official* states that O. G. Menocal is expected early to treat on canal matters, and says: We know it is now a fact that a respectable company of American capitalists and French Bankers, among which figures the name of Rothschild, and which will be presided over by General Grant and Admiral Ammen, will be organized as soon as the concession which will be asked from this Government is obtained, with which object, and with the proper power of a civil engineer of the United States, O. G. Menocal will arrive by the first steamer." The Nicaragua papers generally denounce De Lesseps' visit to the Isthmus as part of a scheme of humbug, in the interest of a French company, and wait with anxiety the arrival of Menocal.

Condensed Telegrams.

A special election is to be held March 30th in San Francisco to select fifteen freeholders to frame a new charter.

The United States Supreme Court decides that colored citizens cannot be excluded from jury service by State laws.

The delivery from the Benicia Arsenal of $12,000 worth of arms and ammunition to the Governor of California has been ordered by the Secretary of War.

One hundred men have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness at the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia, to proceed to San Francisco.

The Military Situation at San Francisco.

The San Francisco *Call* on Monday morning published the result of inquiries regarding the recent movements in military circles in that city, from which it appears that all the arms of the Second Regiment, National Guard, have been removed from the various armories and deposited in the old City Hall, or Central Police Station, where a guard of a Lieutenant and ten men of Company F, Second Regiment, is kept over them. Companies B and C, of the First Regiment, have been concentrated at the armory of the latter company, and the arms of Company G, of the Second Regiment, have been placed in their charge. An officer's guard is now mounted nightly at the armory of the Third Regiment, which is allowed to retain its arms. The armory of the First Regiment is closely guarded, and no one is allowed to enter. The arms of the three cavalry companies have been removed from their armory, to what locality is unknown, but probably to the old City Hall. Camp regulations have been established, and "grand rounds" visit the various posts nightly. The arms only of the Second Regiment have been removed from the armories, and guards are detailed every night to watch over the other company property. The Third Regiment has been concentrated at the old Olympic Club building, and those companies of the First not accomodated at the armory of Company C are at regimental headquarters, corner of Howard and New Montgomery streets. General McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, was telegraphed yesterday from Washington to bring all the available troops in his Division to San Francisco, and companies amounting in all to 500 men are already en route, with more to follow—probably 1,500 altogether. It is impossible to find out by whose orders these movements of the National Guard are made, as the officers refuse to give any information; but it is conjectured that the movements are under the direction of General McDowell, and are due to representations made to the Washington authorities by Colonel Bee, Vice-Consul of China, regarding the supposed danger in which the Chinese stand. It is understood that the present precautions will be maintained until such time as some settlement of the existing agitation is arrived at, and at least until the question of the constitutionality of the law forbidding corporations to employ Chinese has been decided by the United States Courts, and the question of the condemnation of Chinatown settled.

THE Citizens' Protective Union of San Francisco have issued an explanatory manifesto declaring their objects and purposes to be the preservation of the public peace; protection of life and property; the restoration of confidence of life and property from all violence and the resuscitation of legitimate commerce, industries and business of the people. No names are signed to the manifesto, but is understood as being put forth by a body representing the wealth and business interest of the city and intended as a warning to the element which threatens the peace and order of San Francisco.

THE WOODLAND DAILY DEMOCRAT has been enlarged and otherwise improved. Saunders gets up a spicy daily, and we have frequently wondered how he could get up so much news for a daily in a town not much larger, if any, than our county seat.—*Willows Journal.*

ON Tuesday morning a destructive fire broke out in the Grand Central Hotel in Oakland, destroying an immense amount of property, among which was the Grand Central, valued $250,000, and the Webster House, worth $60,000.

The City election in Sacramento on Tuesday resulted in the election of the following: J. C. Davis (R.), Second Trustee; M. Karcher (D.&W.), Chief of Police; W. A. Anderson (R.), City Attorney; W. R. Jones (R.), Fire Commissioner.

Dixon Items.

[From the Tribune.]

An extra night watchman has been put on duty this week.

The bank has reduced interest on deposits to 6 per cent. per annum, and will pay none on money deposited for less than one year.

J. F. Cloutman, of Freemont township, has been appointed Under Sheriff of Solano county.

Mrs. Mary Culver, wife of W. A. Culver, died last Monday of congestive chills after an illness of two days.

Farmers and fruit-growers are jubilant over the prospect of a bountiful harvest.

Fragrant Breath and Pearly Teeth

Are easily obtained by cleansing your teeth daily with that justly popular dentifrice, SOZODONT. Composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to old age, the teeth. Acidity of the stomach will destroy the strongest teeth unless its effects are counteracted with SOZODONT, and this pure tooth-wash protects the dental surfaces by removing every impurity that adheres to them. Ask your druggist for SOZODONT. fe26

We Challenge The World

When we say we believe we have evidence to prove that Shilon's Consumption Cure is decidedly the best Lung Medicine made, inasmuch as it will cure a common or Chronic Cough in one half the time and relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, and show more cases of Consumption cured than all others. It will cure when they fail, it is pleasant to take, harmless to the youngest child and we guarantee what we say. Price, 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Druggist. ja22

How to Save Money.

Instead of going to a doctor, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, pain in the back and loins, smarting, inflammation, calculi, brickdust deposit, or any trouble of the kidneys or bladder, buy a bottle of DR. MINTIE'S NEPHRETICUM, the great *Buchu Compound.* It is the best prescription ever compounded for these troubles. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale druggists, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the market.*" Woodward, druggist, Portland Oregon, says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, druggist, Portland, says: Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors gave them up. *Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.* Sold by J. B. ELSTON.

Suicide.

A distinguished Scientist once said: "No man with a strong, healthy stomach ever committed suicide," yet many suffer the torments of the damned with dyspepsia, when a single bottle of DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS will give relief, and, if persisted in, cure the worst case of this distressing trouble. This pill cures torpid liver, billiousness, sallow complexion, foul breath, sick headache, heartburn, pain in the side and back, removes pimples from the face, regulates the bowels, is superexcellent and guaranteed purely vegetable. It acts directly on the coating of the stomach and on the liver; is suited to any climate, wet or dry weather. Beware of imitation; genuine has cut of lion on outside wrapper. Price, 50 cents. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, druggist. no24dw

Any One Suffering

With exhausted vitality, or from the effects of youthful follies or excesses in mature years, can be thoroughly and quickly cured by using the great English remedy, "Sir Astley Cooper's VITAL RESTORATIVE." It is not an exorbitant but an honest cure. Price, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10, and can be obtained of A. E. Mintie, M. D., 11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal. Also at ELSTON'S.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* dc22dWMWF

A CARD.

WOODLAND, March 4th, 1880.

We, the undersigned, physicians practicing medicine and surgery in the Town of Woodland, do hereby agree to withdraw our professional cards from all newspapers published in Woodland, and not allow our names to appear in the public press in connection with any cases in our care, either surgical or medical, and that only in changing the location of our office or residence will we allow our names to appear professionally in any newspaper, and then for one month only.

A. STRONG,
THOMAS ROSS,
L. WELGES,
GEO. H. JACKSON,
E. L. FARRAMORE.

mh7dwlt

Land for Sale!

All of Section 2, Town. 12 N., R. 2 W.; 200 Acres of Section 14; all of Section 22, and 200 Acres in Section 21—all in same Township. This land is Well Timbered, and when cleared is

The Best Kind of Farming Land!

Price from $4 to $10 per Acre—on Easy Terms.

—ALSO,—

A FINE CACHE CREEK RANCH

Of FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, nearly all in Wheat, at the low price of **$37.50** per acre—is really the Cheapest Farm in the County.

The Improvements are Good and Location Central.

—ALSO,—

A FARM OF 250 ACRES,

Nine Miles from Woodland and Three Miles from Madison—**only $25 per Acre.**

Apply to

GEO. D. FISKE,
P. O. BUILDING,
mh8dw1w Woodland.

The Bitters invariably remedy yellowness of the complexion and whiteness of the eyes, pains in the right side and under the right shoulder-blade, furred tongue, high colored urine, nausea, virtigo, dyspepsia, constipation, heaviness of the head, mental despondency, and any other manifestation or accompaniment of a disordered condition of the liver. The stomach, bowels and kidneys also experience their regulating and tonic influence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally. mh4w

FOR TOWN MARSHAL,

Subject to the nomination of the Democrats of the Town of Woodland,

GILES E. SILL.

fe27d

CENTRAL HALL,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

EVENINGS,

March 12th & 13th.

Will positively appear the Celebrated and

THE ONLY ORIGINAL

KENTUCKY JUBILEE

SINGERS

And Combination Troupe!

No Counterfeit, but the Genuine Article,

Real Male and Female Colored Artists from the Slave States.

BEAUTIFUL CAMP-MEETING HYMNS.

Wild, Wierd and Pathetic Songs, Chants, Choruses, etc.

Realistic Plantation Scenes and Darkey Life in all its Phases.

Admission to Dress Circle.....75c
Orchestra.....50c
Children.....25c

SATURDAY MATINEE, to all parts of the House, 50 Cents.

☞ Reserved Seats can be secured free of charge at CASLER'S Drug Store. mh8d4t

Sheriff's Sale.

RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 108, Plaintiff, vs. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Defendant.

Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale—No. 79. (Old series.)

Under and by virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, on the 14th day of January, A.D. 1880, upon a Decree of Foreclosure duly made and entered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for said County of Yolo, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1878, in an action wherein RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108 is Plaintiff, and LOUIS GAUTHIER is Defendant, which Order of Sale is to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell the southwest ¼ of section 11, in township 11 north, range 1 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing 160 acres, in Yolo county, California.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1880, at two (2) o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale, sell the above described tract of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the person who is willing to take the smallest quantity of said tract of land and pay the amount found due to the Plaintiffs by said Decree, amounting to the sum of $200.90, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June A.D. 1879, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, together with accruing costs.

Woodland, Jan. 16th, 1880.
C. BARNEY, Sheriff.
ja22w4t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, Feb. 14th, 1880.
C. BARNEY, Sheriff.
fe19w3t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, March 6th, 1880.
C. BARNEY, Sheriff.
mh11w3t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

That Bright, Beautiful new Book, The

COMPLETE HOME

Full of practical information. The young housekeeper's **Guide.** The housewife's **friend.** Everything connected with **HOUSES** and **HOMES, families** and **children** that a young woman should learn and a married woman know. Beautifully bound and illustrated. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies daily. **Also,**

The ILLUSTRATED

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

A magnificent work of the World's Great Grand History, from the birth of Nations to the present time. Ancient, Middle and Modern, **three** volumes condensed into one Royal Octavo of 700 pages. The cheapest book of history ever published. **Also,** that Thrilling New Book,

OUR

WESTERN BORDER

which tells with **fascinating** interest of the deeds and dangers, exploits and triumphs of the **Pioneers of ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.** Sells rapidly. One agent orders 1,000 copies, another sells 43 in one day. Agents wanted everywhere for these popular books. For circulars and liberal terms address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
mh7dw1m San Francisco, Cal.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiffs, vs. T. W. STROWBRIDGE AND A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, Defendants.

Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale—No. 54. (Old series.)

Under and by virtue of an Order of Sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, on the 9th day of January, A.D. 1880, upon a Decree of Foreclosure duly made and entered in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for said County of Yolo, on the 16th day of June A. D. 1879, in an action wherein the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA were Plaintiffs, and T. W. STROWBRIDGE and A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND were defendants, which Order of Sale is to me directed and delivered, I am commanded to sell the southwest ¼ of section 11, in township 11 north, range 1 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, in Yolo County, California.

Public Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Yolo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said Decree of Foreclosure and Order of Sale, sell the above described tract of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to the person who is willing to take the smallest quantity of said tract of land and pay the amount found due to the Plaintiffs by said Decree, amounting to the sum of $200.90, with interest thereon from the 16th day of June A.D. 1879, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, together with accruing costs.

Woodland, Jan. 16th, 1880.
C. BARNEY, Sheriff.
ja22w4t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, Feb. 14th, 1880.
C. BARNEY, Sheriff.
fe19w3t

Postponement.

The sale of the above described Real property is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1880, at Two (2) o'clock P.M. of that day, at the same place.

Woodland, March 6th, 1880.
C. BARNEY, Sheriff.
mh11w3t

A LARGE STOCK OF

Genuine Atlantic White Lead, Oils, Varnishes,

COLORS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES,

JUST RECEIVED and

FOR SALE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES,

By Whittemore & Higginson, Druggists,

One Door West of Express Office, Woodland.

mh4dW&w1m

DO NOT FORGET

—THAT—

A. Nickelsburg & Bro.

Never allow their Stock to run down during the dull season, as usually practiced by Country Merchants, but receive

NEW GOODS ALMOST DAILY!

Just Received from the East:

100 Pieces of DRESS GOODS, at 10 Cents per Yard;

250 Pieces of SCOTCH GINGAMS, double width, at 12 1-2 Cents per Yard;

Several Cases of SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, SHIRTINGS, and CHEVIOTS,

Which we offer at prices to compete with any city in the State. Also, a New Consignment of

The Celebrated Foster Kids,

Which of late have become the favorite Glove with all the Ladies who have tried them, as they are Manufactured of the BEST FRENCH KID, and Every Pair is Warranted.

FINE LINES OF CLOTHING!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,

FRESH GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Carpets, Oilcloths and Wall Paper!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

PIONEER STORE,

ja2dw **Cor. First and Main Sts., Woodland.**

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 11th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Board of Supervisors.

WOODLAND, March 8th, 1880.

Board met in regular session—all members present.

On motion it was ordered that G. D. Allen be allowed the sum of $1.808 on account of erroneous assessment.

Matter of text books continued until the following day.

The following were appointed constables: S. L. Monday, for Fairview; O. Davisson, West Cottonwood; F. N. Henrich, East Cottonwood.

Board proceeded to ballot for Public Administrator. A. S. House received two votes, J. M. Garoutte, three. Garoutte was declared appointed Public Administrator for the remainder of the term.

Adjourned until the following day.

Woodland, March 9th, 1880.

Board met—all members present.

In the matter of Road No. 144—warrants ordered drawn for the following persons: A. W. and H. C. McGabe, $80; Samuel Borth, $15; J. L. Moody, $5; B. B. Glasscock, $10.

On meeting as a Board of Education the Text Book question was taken up, and on motion the Pacific Coast Readers were adopted for the use of the Public Schools.

Ordered that Roadmaster Covell notify parties to remove obstructions from the County road near Winters.

Road No. 145—Set for hearing April 13th, at one o'clock.

On motion, ordered that the Sheriff procure 25 regulation suits for the use of prisoners.

On motion, ordered that the sum of $277.88 be allowed E. R. Bush for revising town maps for use of Assessor.

EVENING SESSION.

Ordered that Mr. Peart be allowed to gravel the road leading from Woodland north to Knights Landing as far as Cache Creek, and receive $3.00 per day per team therefor.

Ordered that the Treasurer of Yolo county retain $10.00 scrip belonging to Jacob Contrell to be applied in payment of his taxes.

Ordered that William Milsap be appointed Constable of Cache Creek Township.

Board adjourned.

Friendly Advice.

Young man you are just starting out in the uncharitable world. I pray you to move cautiously. Above all things don't work. Many a brighter genius than yours has lost its lustre to the world because its unconscious possessor gave way to that destructive mania, hard work. However great may be the allurement to indulge in that gratifying passion, resent the temptation with an adamantine firmness. Show the world that you are capable of making your mark without resorting to the degrading example set by your ancestors, who were so humble in their aspirations as to resort to honest labor in order to obtain a simple existence; they who never could understand the modern science of living in luxury and sublime idleness without any visible resources; they who were so ignorant as to devote their entire life in catering to your worldly needs, and during the whole time could not comprehend the folly of such a course. Young man, yours is a noble sphere. If you can continue in your present course, by judicial management you may some day be called upon to run for Constable or Town Marshal—in some town where you are not known. Your many friends are overcome in their admiration of your many shining virtues—the greatest of which is your supernatural faculty of getting on in the world without work. Many a less deserving individual, possessing greater natural traits of character than you, have foolishly submitted to that enticing mania work, and they have gone down without having acquired a greater distinction among their fellowmen than that of a common tradesman. Whatever you do, resist that terrible temptation to work, and your name will some day be conspicuously recorded on the glowing pages—of some State Prison record.

"The Sorcerer."

The "Sorcerer" has been given several times in Woodland to large and delighted audiences. The performers have been making marked improvement with each succeeding rendition and everyone present was very laudatory in his remarks concerning the manner in which they executed their parts last evening. We cannot speak too highly of many of the characters in the charming operetta, and would venture a few special mentions were it not that the whole cast sustain their characters so well that we could not do so without laying ourself open to just censure. The music is very fascinating and the hearer never tires of the enchanting strains, while there is just enough humor in the play to render it relishable. The managers and the artists as well, may justly feel proud of their success in having given an entertainment that elicits so much general admiration and reflects great credit upon themselves. The performance was repeated again Wednesday evening and on Friday evening it will be presented in Colusa. We bespeak for them a good attendance in our neighboring city.

A Beautiful Book.

"The Complete Home," by Mrs. Wright, merits par excellence the appellation, "beautiful," not only from its superb binding and beautiful illustrations, but in a bright, attractive manner the lady author gives the result of years of experience in the study of how to make home bright, beautiful and happy; how to keep it ever a blooming garden of domestic flowers; how to render its atmosphere redolent with the sweetness of harmony in all the relations of the family. The women of this coast owe the subscription department of A. L. Bancroft & Co. a domestic obligation, that through its discriminating enterprise such a charming book is offered for their instruction.

Will Go to Colusa.

The managers of the "Sorcerer" have finally decided to present the opera one night in our neighboring town of Colusa, and Friday night next has been chosen for the time to appear at that place. Although the expense of such an undertaking will be quite large we feel confident that they will be greeted with a full house, besides it will be the means of letting some of the outside world know that Woodland's boast of its home talent is well founded. We are told that Colusa has offered much encouragement to the move and we can assure the people of that town that they will be treated to a first class musical entertainment in every particular.

The Storm at Willows.

The wind storm of last Mouday must have been much heavier up north than in this locality. Parties who came down from Willows yesterday morning report extensive damage done to that town. A number of roofs were carried from houses, and two or three buildings were totally demolished. The roof of one of the warehouses was carried away, as was also a portion of that on the Central Hotel, while the church was lifted from its foundation and turned completely around. The damage is estimated at about $5,000.

The Cacheville "Hop."

CACHEVILLE, March 6th, 1880.

EDITOR DMOCRAT:—On Friday night last our quiet village was made a scene of gayety and our fabulous streets were made to resound with the dulcet ring of merry voices, the occasion being the ball given by our jolly host, L. Knight, of the Cacheville Hotel. From far and near the youth and beauty of the land assembled until the hall was well filled with one festive mass of animated loveliness. All neighboring towns were well represented—Woodland in particular, and I cannot refrain from here complimenting your town upon its imposing display of gallant young men who have the courage to go six miles to a dance, all alone, only to decorate the walls of a hall with their masculine statuaries. These noble youths are gallant to a degree closely bordering upon martyrdom. They often manifest their bravery by sporting revolvers at balls, as people generally go to such places to raise disturbances. The ball however was a perfect success socially, being well attended and myrth and jolity running high. The music furnished by the Gray Quadrille Band was simply delicious and fully sustained their well-earned reputation for making excellent music. The supper which Len had prepared for his guests was a perfect feast of delicacies, and one that moved to ecstasy the heart of the most fastidious epicure. Altogether it was a social treat such as is seldom indulged in in our burg. The dance continued until the "wee sma' hours," when the spirit of revelry submitted to the more physical requirements of nature, a large crowd remaining until the the last sweet strains of the music had died away on the early morning air, when the revelers departed for their several homes, uniting previously, however, in returning a vote of thanks to mine hospitable host and hostess for the appreciable in which they catered to the enjoyment of the occasion. Z.

An Extraordinary Speech.

Remarks of Hon. Samuel Naill Mering on the appointment of a Constable for Fairview Township, March 8th, 1880:

Mr. President:—I hold in my hand a petition, signed by a goodly number of the freeholders of Fairview Township, asking for the appointment of S. L. Monday to the position of Constable of that somewhat provincial but patriotic locality. In presenting this gentleman's claims, I will state that he has held and honorably filled positions of honor and trust, not only in this county, but in States that were a portion of the Union when Fairview Township was a portion of the Pacific Ocean. Another thing which should commend him to all good citizens is the shameful manner in which he has been treated by the Democratic party—the party of his adoption—and for the principles of which he has for years past, like Spartacus of old, fought on the bended knee.

Hoping his claim will meet with your favorable consideration, and feeling confident that you will never have occassion to regret your action, I move you, Mr. President, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Interesting to Teachers.

F. M. Campbell, Superintendent of Public instruction, has issued a circular letter, enclosing a copy of the Act introduced at noon on the 5th, passed and approved on Saturday afternoon, the 6th, and which provides that the County Superintendent of Schools of each and every county in the State is hereby empowered to issue a temporary certificate to any teacher whose certificate has expired or shall expire between the 1st of January, 1880, and the 1st of June 1880. The certificate so granted shall be of the same grade as the one in place of which it is issued, and shall be valid only until the first meeting of the Board, which shall be competent to issue teachers' certificates. The Act took effect at once.

Communicated.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—I see by the DEMOCRAT of Sunday that several of the physicians of this place have agreed to withdraw their professional cards from all papers published in Woodland and not allow their names to "appear in the public press." Now it is a matter of no little surprise that a physician shou d not desire to contribute to home institutions, as well as any other business man, since he but seldom secures a patient from other towns and cities than the one in which he is located, and his sense of modesty should not allow him to withhold the little support he has to give from our papers, which are doing so much to help build up our town and county. At least that is the way it is regarded by a LOOKER-ON.

A Grand Book.

"The Illustrated Universal History" is one deserving the above title. The demand of the age in books is "multum in parvo," and this truly scholastic work, combining conciseness with fullness, commencing at the birth of nations and extending to the present time, condensing a record of the three great epochs of the world's grand history, ancient, middle and modern, into one complete volume of 700 pages, supplies this demand. The manager of the widely known subscription department of A. L. Bancroft & Co., with his usual wisdom in the selection of good reading material, offers it at a very low price, through his agents. It is a book that will pay to possess.

Base Ball.

We would like to see the base ball players of Woodland manifest more life and spirit. An attempt has been made to organize clubs, but it seems not sufficient interest is taken among our young men to make it a success. There is material in this city to rival any other club in the State, and if the members of the old clubs would only come together and organize, they will certainly succeed. It has been proposed to form a base ball league comprising Yolo, Solano and Napa counties, and we are told that the boys here are in favor of the proposition. Let them call a meeting and take steps in the matter.

By Universal Accord,

AYERS CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicans in their prateice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pill can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and mantain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangement of which they prevent and cure if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For Sale by all Dealers.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., March 8th, 1880:

Abbott, Mrs H B	Krenke, Milia
Clark, W Y	Pana, Mrs
Corbin, D I	Roberts, Rollin
Cofer, R D (D)	Schafer, Mrs Chas
Cofer, J M (D)	Stone, Warren B
Dinsmore, R B	Sedt, Henry
Henson, Dick	Taylor, S E

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." L. WALKER, P. M.

Surprise Party.

S. P. Baines, who lives in the vicinity of Blacks, and is well known as an old resident of the county, was last Monday evening tendered a pleasant surprise party by a large number of his friends in that vicinity, in honor of his seventy-fifth birth day. Dancing and general mirth were the order of the evening, and the recipient of so much unexpected regard manifested his appreciation of the affair by joining the party and participating in the festivities in a manner that gave evidence that he may be honored with many more such birth day celebrations. The occasion was made one to be pleasantly remembered by all interested.

School Report.

Following is the report of Fillmore School District for the month ending March 5th, 1880:

Carrie Eakle 100, Lizzie Browning 100, May Harlan 98, Lela Browning 99, Bettie Eakle 98, Jennie Eakle 99, Sarah Bray 97, Janie Bray 96, Susie Eakle 97, Alla Crawford 98, Lizzie Welch 100, Joe Harlan 100, Jennie Huntly 95, George Huntly 100, Arthur Steiner 98, W. H. Browning 99, Willie Knauer 98, Alfy Welch 98, John Kinchelce 97, Vernile Eakle 98, Johnnie Eakle 98, Charles Crawford 96, Wallace Huntly 99, Willie Bray 100, Willie Browning 98, Jennie Bray 96, Willie Crawford 100, Bennie Huntly 95.

TILLIE BROWNING, Teacher.

Game Laws.

Between the fifteenth day of this month and the 15th of September it will be unlawful to hunt, pursue, take, kill or destroy quail partridge or grouse, mallard, wood or summer duck, red-head, gadwell or gray duck, or blue-winged teal. The law forbidding the catching any variety of trout, in force since November 1st, will expire on the first of next month. Every person convicted of violation of said laws shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail where the offense was committed for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Jubilee Singers.

The celebrated Kentucky Jubilee Singers will perform at Central Hall Friday and Saturday evenings, with a matinee Saturday afternoon. The combination is made up of original artists and most of them are well known to theater goers. The character of their songs is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to say that the audience never fail to become delighted and even fascinated with the music and never tire from hearing it repeated. Admission to dress circle, 75 cents; orchestra 50 cents. Children half price. Reserved seats can be secured free of extra charge at Casler's.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Look out for bogus coin—$5 and 50 cent pieces.

For additional local matter see first and eighth pages.

Preaching in Washington Hall Sunday morning and evening.

Two daily stage lines now run to Capay. Travel must be increasing.

Tickets for the Kentucky Jubilee Singers can be secured at Casler's drug store.

The "Gem" puzzle is having a "boom" in Woodland. Have you tried to work it out?

E. H. Archer, of Madison, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff for that part of the county.

Sweet Cider, Boiled Cider, Pure Cider Vinegar and Sauer Kraut at C. B. Culver's.

Two tramps have again robbed the tinker of Washington, this time receiving the enormous sum of 20 cents for their trouble.

We learn that John Jacobs, who has been confined to his room for several weeks is convalescent and will soon be able to be out again.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We also pay highest prices for Produce.

Letters addressed as follows are retained in the Woodland Postoffice for postage: C. R. Codding, Petaluma; Miss Milly Dunlap, Douglas City, Cal.

It is astonishing to see how much wheat is now passing to Vallejo when it was thought three weeks ago that every cargo would be the last of the season.

For the life of us we cannot see why some of our contemporaries persist in locating Woodland in Solano county. Such flagrant errors are inexcusable.

A telegram from the Willows on Tuesday stated that the wind had blown the roofs off the Central Hotel, a livery stable, and demolished several frame buildings.

Some men can't afford to take a newspaper, yet they can afford to neglect their wives and children and pay $50 a year for tobacco and more than a hundred for alcohol.

The "Sorcerer" troupe have engaged a coach to go to Colusa on Friday, and about twenty persons are to accompany them on the trip. A good time is anticipated.

Another citizen gone from our gaze. Henry Ricker, of the Wm. Tell House, left yesterday for Williams, whither he goes to engage in the hotel business. Will Woodland survive?

Sheriff F. M. Rahm has made the following appointments: John E. Maltby, under Sheriff; Deputies, A. Appleby, John Willage, of Washington, and E. H. Archer, of Madison.

One of the upper windows on the north side of the public school building, which had been improperly secured, was blown in by the strong north wind night before last, and of course was smashed to atoms.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, J. M. Garoutte has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Public Administrator, which office was made vacant by the death of A. W. Tucker.

The Yum-Yum Cigars, just received at Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store, are pronounced by all who smoke them to be the very best five-cent Cigar ever sold in this town. Try one and be convinced.

Census Supervisor Dunn, of this District, has received about a hundred letters up to the present time from different persons desiring to be appointed local enumerators. None but those known to be competent will receive appointment.

Farmers take Notice:—J. I. Eaton & Co. are now prepared to exchange Groceries and Provisions for Poultry, Eggs and Butter and will pay part cash for poultry if desired. Business on Main and 3rd Sts., op. Masonic Hall.

King, our enterprising and popular photographer, has taken the photographs of the characters in the "Sorcerer" in costume, which have been placed on exhibition at Casler's. They are life-like and splendid. Don't fail to go and see them.

A series of religious meetings will be held at Willow Slough School house, six and one-half miles southeast of Woodland, commencing next Sunday at 11 o'clock. R. Corbaley, of Healdsburg, is expected to conduct the meetings. All are cordially invited.

R. Thompson, G. W. C. T., Hon C. Mulholland, Rev James Logan and other prominent lecturers are announced to discuss the evils of intemperance at the M. E. Church, Winters, on the evening of March 19th. Suitable readings and music will also be given on the occasion. Admission free.

Seed Catalogue:—Joseph Harris, of Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., sends us his Catalogue of Choice Garden and Flower Seeds for 1880. It is sent free of charge to all applicants. Drop him a postal card with your address, and tell him you saw this notice in the WOODLAND DEMOCRAT.

Where is the man who has not been "philtered?"

No one ever absconds in Sacramento—they "mysteriously disappear."

Streets are again in splendid condition, and so are the roads in the country.

G. D. Fiske advertises a number of farms far sale. See his notice in another column.

All kinds of Tropical Fruits at Brendel's, corner of Main and Railroad Streets.

A hypocrite is a man who tries to be pious and can't, with the can't largely in the majority.

The cosmopolitan prestige of Woodland has been accelerated by the addition of a shooting gallery.

The celebrated Kentucky Jubilee singers are coming and will be here next Friday and Saturday evenings.

Good Health, that excellent magazine devoted to physical, mental and moral culture, has made its visit for March. It can be had for only $1.00 a year.

Persons going out on fishing excursions on Sunday are not desirous of having the papers speak of it on the following day.

Don't make the little ones sick by buying stale and shop-worn Candies. Go to Brendel's for the pure and fresh article.

Geo. W. Williams, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Central Hotel at Willows, has again taken charge of the passenger train running to Willows.

A fraud by the name of Soule, claiming to be from New York, is sojourning in this part of the globe, seeking whom he may gull. Look out for him.

R. Clark, of Winters, the chivalrous Navarre of Yolo, has finally got an office, having been appointed a Notary Public of Yolo county. What does Perkins mean, anyhow?

The Justice Court Friday was engaged in the case of Frank Kendall and Charles Allen, charged with violating the game law. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is not so that Mose, one of the prominent merchants of Woodland, attended the dance at Cacheville Friday night and fell down while going through the peregrinations of a difficult quadrille.

A Constable of Washington on Tuesday brought over and lodged in jail the following named persons, convicted of disturbing the peace and sentenced to 100 days each: John Sullivan, John Carrey and Charles Horn.

Opera Glasses at J. A. Barclay's jewelry store in the Craft Hotel building.

Our streets were recently adorned by the classical features of A. E. Wagstaff, formerly the intellectual Goliah of the *Yolo Mail*. We remember Wag with a faint recognition of his journalistic abilities, and do not desire a foe more worthy our steel.

According to the telegraph the people in the East are jubilant over the prospect of Chinese immigration to that quarter of the globe. The people of this coast are correspondingly elated over the probability of an exodus of the same class. Beech-er life we are.

An attempt is being made to organize an A. O. U. W. lodge in Cacheville, and a meeting for that purpose will be called in a few days. This order has gained quite a prestige within the last year or two and bids fair to become one of great strength. We are told that it offers superior preference to men of limited means.

Mr. A. Haines, one of our sister town of Madison's most extensive merchants, was in Woodland last week and informs us that he is preparing for the Spring trade, and will go to the Bay to make his purchases in a few days. So our Madison friends will be supplied early with seasonable goods. Mr. Haines is an extensive and very successful merchant.

The thoroughbred stallion, Jack Hawkins, Jr., owned by G. C. Scott, will make the present season of 1880, commencing Feb. 20th, and ending May 20th, at Winters and Madison, beginning at the former place Feb. 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, and at the latter Feb. 25th, 26th and 27th, returning to each place one day later each week until the end of the season.

The inquiry is frequently made:—What do the words "State Toll" on the freight bills for goods from San Francisco mean? We learn on inquiry at headquarters that it means just this: The Company is charged ten cents wharfage for a ton or less of freight that every steamer receives; if over a ton, then a mere trifle per ton after. And that is just what the item means.

We are assured by many prominent farmers that the cold weather at the present time is not a very great detriment to grain and that it may prove of benefit. The growth of the grain is impeded but it is acquiring more root, and when the warm weather does open its growth will be very rapid, and it is thought that no serious harm can result from its slow progress at the present time.

"The Life and Public Services of John Sherman, by Ben Perley Poore" is the title of a 43-page pamphlet which has come to our desk. We presume it is an effort to create a Sherman "boom," but as we are not particularly interested in the programme of that side of the house, we shall peruse it carefully and digest its contents at leisure. Perhaps we can speak of it more understandingly after the 16th of June.

As will be seen by our advertising columns the Kentucky Jubilee Singers and Combination Troupe will appear in this city at Central Hall next Friday and Saturday evenings. The troupe is genuine as regards color, and they are spoken of as in every way equal to the Tennesee Jubilee Singers, who created such a sensation a couple of years ago. It will, doubtless, be a rare musical treat and meet with success in this place.

The *Mail* states that the new hose cart for the Fire Company is about completed, and tenderly, ay passionately, asks if the "boys" would not like to have it painted? Perhaps the *Mail* would do the public the kindness to state who pays the "boys" for the glorious privilege of pulling that cart to and from fires. Wouldn't it be a good idea to have it handsoinely painted and paid for by the City, which the "boys" are supposed to protect?

The physicians have entered into a mutual agreement not to allow their names to appear in the county papers. They have taken this step as a measure of mutual protection, and our corresponden ts will please bear the fact in mind and hereafter refrain from bestowing any puff, however strong the inclination. The DEMOCRAT has observed this rule heretofore, but some of its contemporaries and correspondents have frequently disregarded it.

Will. S Green, of the Colusa *Sun*, was in Sacramento last week, and while there he visited the Capital building and took a survey of the sage body assembled in that place. This is what he says of our Yolo Representative: In taking a look the other day over the assembled wisdom of the State, in the steerage department, we concluded that Uncle Davy Hershey, of Yolo, was decidedly the finest looking man in the Assembly, and while he don't take up the time of the Legislature in long-winded speeches, he carries as level a head as any man on his shoulders and throws into the scale an integrity as pure as Cæsar's standard for his wife.

Those Yolo people who sometimes become discontented and think they would like to go elsewhere to live or to engage in business, do well, before making a change, to remember that many of those who do go away either come back or write to their friends who remain that they would like to return. People may mourn for departed early days, when the "flush times" were; but such times are not to be found now anywhere, and to run about looking for them is a wild goose chase. Energy, industry and frugality at home are better guarantees of success and prosperity than a roving life, or a disposition to go far for what is not so good as may be had at one's own door.

The work of graveling First Street on the north end has commenced.

G. W. Duncan, of this county, has a mare which foalded twin colts last week, and which are doing well.

It must be a feeling of great relief to all good Democrats to know that the present Legislature is notoriously Republican.

Our streets lately present an appearance that borders closely on dullness, but an early revival is confidently looked for.

There is one man in Woodland who positively says he will not run for City Marshal unless the citizens want him to.

Don't fail to go to Brendel's for all kinds of Candies and Fruits.

Fruit trees are unusually late in putting forth their buds. Last year the almond and peach were in full blossom by the middle of February.

We notice that some of the duck which our hunters are bringing in from the game districts are fat and plump and are said to make quite an inviting dish.

The weather poet would say that "winter lingers in the lap of spring," but the more matter of fact reasoner would declare it the "funniest season on record."

Usually more rain falls in Colusa county than in Yolo, but this season the rule is reversed. While we have had almost 9 inches the rain guage at Williams indicates but 6.67 inches.

"Ulronach" will doubtless understand that the reason the *finale* of his satirical letter is omitted is that our local is very sensitive on certain points, and is decidedly adverse to flattery.

The man who sowed his grain early and trusted to Providence for rain is happy. It is always the early bird that catches the worm, notwithstanding it is the early worm that gets caught.

We were shown a letter from a wool commission merchant at San Francisco, a few days ago, in which it was stated that there would be a lively market and good prices for California wools this spring.

The following appointments have been made in connection with the State Prison: A. G. Hinman, of Gilroy, Turnkey; J. W. Gilkyson, of Butte, Assistant Commissary; Jas. A. Grant, of Sacramento, Captain of the Watch, and J. L. Jack, of Sacramento, Guard.

We have seen an egg, the production of an enterprising hen belonging to John Moore, that measured 6½ inches in circumference one way and 7 inches the other. The fowl does not seem to have been very much discouraged at the recent reduction in the price of the fruit.

Direct from the East—one case of Dress Goods, at 10 cents per yard; one case of Scotch Gingham, double width, at 12½ cents per yard; New Shirting Checks and Cheviots; also another lot of "Foster" Gloves, patented, no buttons, and every pair warranted, at A. Nickelsburg & Bro's.

Probably our correspondent, "Looker-on," misapprehends the object of the physicians in withdrawing their cards from the papers. He is correct in the idea that those "local institutions" need the support of all classes, and especially is this so with a daily paper; still, we cannot and do not wish to compel patronage.

That the ordinance prohibiting opium smoking is a good and beneficial measure is patent, from the fact that the officers have not yet been able to detect an offender since its passage. It is said that the Chinese are themselves afraid to break the ordinance and positively refuse to sell the opiate. All of which is tributary to good results.

Much extra work will have to be done in the County Recorder's office this Spring in complying with the provisions of the new Constitution taxing mortgages in this State. A list of all mortgages remaining uncancelled also of all trust deeds, will have to be made out for the convenience of the Assessor. The work will have to be completed by the first of April.

While writing up that eulogy on the press of Yolo county, our Excelsior Block neighbor neglected to state that the DEMOCRAT publishes about four times as much original matter as any other paper in the county. But then the omission was slight and served to make a whole column of "gush," which it would otherwise have been impossible to manufacture.

The north wind, which inaugurated one of those sieges so distastful to the dwellers of the Sacramento Valley Monday morning, prolonged the visit somewhat longer than has been the general rule this season, and blew quite as hard yesterday as on the day previous. It will have a very drying effect on the ground, and an early rain will be needed to overcome its injurious effects.

J. J. Cook, a prominent farmer near Cacheville, has sowed the present season 135 acres of Wheat and 15 acres of clover, which is all up and looking splendid.—*Republican.*

While the fame of Dr. Glenn, who was once honored with the proud title of "land monopolist," must now pale into insignificance before this almost incredible statement, we trust that the Legislature will immediately take steps to remedy the growing evil!

On the occasion of the matrimonial union of Frank Kendell and Miss Mauda Clark, well known residents of Capay Valley, near Langville, a large number of friends and acquaintances congregated at the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday evening and participated in a pleasant party in honor of the notable event; music, fun, dancing were the order of the evening, and a supper was served which did credit to the occasion.

The John Smith who was arrested one day last week on the charge of insanity having been declared insane on examination, was taken to the Assylum by Sheriff Rahm on Tuesday. The man who was taken to the Placer county jail, from which he had escaped, was another John Smith. In our last mention the similarity of the two names led us to incorrectly state that the former was the escaped prisoner from the Placer jail.

It is rumored that the Cal. Pacific Company intends to build a branch railroad, leading directly from Fairfield to Vacaville. The mysterious motions of a party of railroad surveyors in this neighborhood, sighting and taking notes, seem to justify the rumor. It is said that this branch is rendered necessary in order to have a more direct line for the transportation of the fruit from the prolific valleys of that section.—*Solano Republican.*

A gentleman in Vallejo the other day swallowed a steel sleeve button by accident, and all the physicians in that city declared that it would be impossible to save his life. As a last hope he went to a corner grocery and drank a tumbler of distilled rye. To the astonishment of his friends the indigestible button was soon dissolved and the happy button-eater will be in perfect health as soon as the effects of the menstruum has died away. Powerful whiskey in Vallejo.

Recapitulation of received and discharged prisoners at the California State Prison during the month of February, 1880—A. C. McAlister, Captain of the Yard. On hand January 31st, 1,484; received during February by commitment, 14; total, 1,498. Discharged per Act, 46; discharged by order of U. S. Commissioners, 1; taken out for trial on new charge, 2; died, 2; taken out as witness, 1; pardoned by the Governor, 1; total, 53. On hand February 29th, 1,446. Decrease during February, 38.

Never within the recollection of the American people has the cold stretch, which has now extended in an almost unbroken chain from December to March, had a parallel in this vicinity, or in the State. We have hereabout been accustomed to see the almond and peach trees in full bloom at this time, with a liberal show of roses, geraniums and other varieties of flowers. Now a tree in bloom is a rarity, and flowers are as scarce as the "dollars of our daddies." O, for a fortnight of bright, warm sunshine, to warm up the ground and make old Nature put on her wonted garniture of variegated verdure.

J. K. Glenn has announced himself as a candidate for Town Marshal on the Republican ticket. M. H. Torrence has made a similar announcement.

Mr. Henry Craner of this city started for Butte City, Montana, Tuesday, where he expects to take up his residence. He promises that his friends shall hear from him after his arrival through the columns of the DEMOCRAT.

Female letter writers who are generally so profuse in the use of "dear," "darling," "love" and such tender appellatives, should be careful to enclose their missives in envelopes that are not transparent—especially when addressed in the care of some hotel. It sometimes leaks out.

Our friend G. C. St. Louis, of the Woodland Variety Store, has concluded to supply a long needed want in Woodland. He is fitting up for the manufacture of candles, and as soon as the season opens he will have a nice ice cream saloon in operation. We are glad to note such commendable enterprise.

The Sacramento *Record-Union* calls a man "insane," because he attempted to chastise a landlord who asked him to settle his bill. This is an insult to the dignity of every high minded American citizen, and we trust will bring down the indignation of the united brotherhood of the press on that editor's unprotected head.

Much valuable time of the Board of Supervisors was taken up yesterday in the discussion of the text book question. The Board finally adopted the Pacific Coast Series on terms materially the same as heretofore given in the DEMOCRAT. Schools can make the exchange as soon as the books can be placed in the hands of our local dealers.

We will not mention that runaway which happened to our estimable Sheriff the other evening on Pendegast street, because we never learn of such things. Besides it would not be proper to state that the buggy turned over, spilling a couple of gentlemen into an indiscreet mud hole that had no business to be located in the vicinity. No serious damage done, however.

We are informed by R. Clark, of Winters, that a gentleman has built an immense reservoir three miles west of Winters, for the purpose of washing the rich placer mines on the surrounding flats for precious metals. With plenty of water it is thought that at least $6 to $8 per day to the man can easily be taken out. The difficulty of getting water to the mines will prevent any further progress at present, but the gentleman in question is determined to proceed with the enterprise, as soon as the difficulty can be overcome.

Agents are wanted everywhere every day, but no better cause ever enlisted the services of any one than is advertised in our columns asking for volunteers to aid in the sale of the book that took over four years to prepare, and which was already for the publishers when that stern commander, grim death, called General John Bell Hood from the field of his usefulness. He left ten little babies, twins chiefly, and Gen. Beauregard has assumed the duty of giving to the world, without any additional note or comment, the work called "Advance and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies." The book is beautifully gotten up and sold at a low price, $3.00. The entire proceeds are to be devoted to the "Hood Orphan Memorial Fund," invested in the Registered Loan of the United States, for the support, nurture, care and education of these helpless innocents, whose deplorable condition appeals to the sympathy of all.

DIED.

At the residence of Mr. Wallace, a short distance east of Woodland, March 9th, 1880, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, wife of David Wilson, aged 35 years—a native of Iowa.

WOODLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES, ETC.

E. R. BUSH, Attorney-at-Law and Searcher of Records, office in Court House.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WOODLAND RESTAURANT, nr. Exchange Hotel, John E. Tipton. Meals and beds 25c.

CAPITAL HOTEL, Matt. Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, John Gassner, Proprietor, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R.R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PAINTERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, J. W. King, every style of Photograph, over Porter & Co.

E. G. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter, Main street, opp. Water Works.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURERS.

THOMAS. McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

J. K. SMITH, General Furniture Dealer, College Block, near Railroad street.

H. P. MARTIN, Patent Stone Manufacturer and Marble Works, cor. Main and 3d sts.

PLANING MILLS & LUMBER YARDS.

WOODLAND PLANING MILLS AND BOX Factory, W. H. Carson, Prop'r, near Depot.

PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r, also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

BARBERS AND BATH ROOMS.

EMILE DINZLER, Fashionable Barber; Hair Leuting 25c, Shampooing 25c. College Block

BATH ROOMS AND BARBER SHOP, WM. D Knox, one door east of Craft House.

How a Life Was Saved

THE LIFE OF

CHAS. S. PRENTICE SAVED

BY THE USE OF

WARNER'S

SAFE

KIDNEY & LIVER CURE!

TOLEDO, September, 25th, 1879.

MESSRS. H. H. WARNER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Gentlemen: Having escaped death from Bright's disease by the use of your Remedy, I feel it a duty, not only to acknowledge my gratitude to you, personally, but also to bring my case before the public, and have those who are suffering similarly to judge whether a medicine not prepared by the "regulars" will cure this frightful malady or not.

In the summer of 1872 I was first taken ill with symptons, which, I was informed, were those of Bright's disease. I went to Marquette, Michigan, and called to my aid a physician of noted ability. After remaining a considerable time under his care I found no improvement; on the contrary, my disease was considerably aggravated. I next placed myself in charge of one of the first physicians of Toledo, O., with no better result. I was then induced to try the skill of a medical man in New York, and remained under his care six months. Finding myself growing steadily weaker, with no abatement of the kidney derangement, I began to despair of ever getting well.

In the summer of 1881 my friends intended me to go abroad, thinking that the sea voyage, together with the skill of foreign medical men, might effect a cure. I succeeded in gaining an introduction to the celebrated Dr. Declat, of Paris, and remained under his care fifteen months. He used in my case what is known as the carbolic treatment, and then every method which the most scientific men on the continent were known to employ. No improvement being apparent the services of Dr. B., a gentleman of equal eminence, were next solicited. Seven months of careful treatment by this kind gentleman brought me to the beginning of the most aggravated symptoms of the disease. With swollen limbs, disordered liver, impaired digestion and serious irregularities of the heart, I proceeded to Manchester, Eng., and for five months baffled the skill of Dr. Roberts, one of the ablest men of his profession in England and author of a work on diseases of the kidneys. His great knowledge did not avail in my case; and, finally, despairing of any improvement, much less a cure, I returned to my native land in the belief that I must soon die.

When I reached home two physicians were summoned, who, on subjecting samples of the urine to the test of heat and acid, discovered the presence of albumen in large proportion, while the microscope showed numerous casts. All this, together with the despairing look of my physicians, forced the agonizing conviction that death was inevitable. I then dismissed my medical attendants with the intention of letting nature struggle on unaided to the end; for my confidence in the ability of medical men to cope with disordered kid

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

Beautiful Leaves.

Fading beneath our passing feet,
Strewn upon lawn and lane and street,
Beautiful leaves!
Dyed with the hues of the setting sun,
Falling in glory so silently,
Beautiful leaves!

Never to freshen another spring,
Never to know what the summer may bring,
Beautiful leaves!
Withered beneath the frost and cold,
Soon to decay in the common mold,
Beautiful leaves!

Soon will the years that change your tint
Mark upon us their autumnal print,
Beautiful leaves!
So shall we fall from the tree of time,
Fade as ye fade in a wintry clime,
Beautiful leaves!

But when the harvest of life is past,
And we wake in eternal spring at last,
Beautiful leaves!
May He who paints your brilliant hue
Form of our lives a chaplet new,
Beautiful leaves!

—*Waverley.*

Lilian.

It was the Fourth of July, and a hot, sultry day. The temperature was such that no one ventured out in the hot sun who was not actually obliged to, and those in the cities, of course, were legion.

Among the number in the city of N—— was Miss Lilian Matthews, who, in order to finish her preparations for her summer jaunt to the country, on which she was to start the following week, reluctantly ordered her father's coachman to take her on a shopping expedition. Driving at once to the largest dry goods house in the city, she alighted, and was soon so deep in the mysteries of laces, silks, satins, etc., that she paid little heed to the discomfort she was suffering from the heat. After completing her purchases at the counters on the main floor, she was shown down a short flight of stairs in the basement, where there was a great display of crockery, glass-ware, perfumeries, etc. Here, though it was really no warmer than elsewhere, the air seemed stifling and intolerable. The room was lighted by gas, but one was glad to escape from the sickly glare in a few moments. She made a few purchases, at one of the counters, of a young girl, who, though not decidedly pretty, was, at least, interesting. She looked very pale and weary, and as Miss Matthews stood viewing her compassionately, she saw a tear drop from her cheek upon the bundle she was tying up. She then said to her—

"Is it not very tiresome to stand behind the counter all day long in this ghastly gaslight, where you cannot get a breath of fresh air?"

"Oh, yes!" the girl replied. "But that would be nothing were it not for the anxiety I constantly feel for my poor, sick mother, who has no one but me to care for or help her, and I can be with her only nights and Sundays. I then do all I can for her; indeed, many nights I sleep scarcely an hour from watching and trying to make her comfortable."

"You are not allowed to sit down to rest, I suppose, when you are here?"

"No; we have a very unfeeling floor-walker, who, if he were to see one of us sitting, would at once report at headquarters, and we would be quickly discharged."

"Do you have far to walk to your home?"

"About half a mile."

"Well, give me your mother's name and address, and I will call to see her this very day, and perhaps I can assist her in some way."

"Oh, my dear lady, you are so kind! But really I do not believe you would be seen going to such a miserable place. Still, all who live in the old tenement are respectable, even if they are poor. Here is the address: Mrs. Mary Hanson, 40 Walker street."

Taking the scrap of paper, and thanking the girl, Miss Matthews said—

"I will go there directly I leave this place."

Ella Hanson looked through her tears at the stylish-looking young lady, and sobbed aloud. It had been so long since any one had appeared to take any interest in either her or her mother that this manifestation of kindness from the beautiful stranger completely overcame her. But she had no time to spend in tears, for new customers were standing at the counter to be waited upon; so, taking the extended hand of Miss Matthews, she bade her good-by, wished her all the good fortune the world could afford her, and turned her attention to another lady customer.

Lilian then ordered her purchases, which consisted of a few parcels, to be sent at once to Elm Place, her home, and she was driven to Walker street, where she found Mrs. Hanson in a worse condition than she had anticipated. The building in which she lived was indeed a rickety, desolate concern, and the sick woman apparently on the verge of the grave. It was a curious sight to see this high-bred, richly-dressed, beautiful young lady climbing the tottering old stairs that led to the sick woman's room; and a dozen little urchins, and one or two shrewish-looking women who nearly blocked up the doorway, made room for her to pass, eyeing both her and the grand carriage in which she came in a way that told they had never seen such a turn-out and so fine a young lady before.

As she reached the door to which she was directed she could but pause a moment to listen to the feeble voice of the invalid, who was offering up an earnest prayer to God to watch over and protect her dear child whom she must so shortly leave. Not a lisp was offered in her own behalf; but for the child she loved better than her own life, she implored a blessing.

Lilian resolved then and there that she would be an instrument in God's hand to aid in the accomplishment of that petition. She then knocked timidly at the door, and was told to enter; and what a scene of want met her eyes! The furniture consisted of the bed, two or three chairs, and an old table. The walls were low and the room dark, as there was only one window, and that opening on a back yard where little light could enter, as it was inclosed by brick walls.

"You are very ill," Lilian said, after seating herself beside the invalid. "Pray what can I do for you to make you more comfortable?"

"Oh, I get along very well; it is not much matter about me. My poor daughter, who is all day shut up in a store, and then is obliged to work all night to make me comfortable and herself presentable, is the one to be pitied."

"I have just come from your daughter, with the intention, if God so wills it, of doing you both good."

"Then God has sent you, my dear lady, in answer to my prayers!" the invalid replied, feebly grasping Lilian's hands.

"I think He has, Mrs. Hanson; and here is a hundred dollars I will place in your hands, with which your daughter can procure for you every comfort that her loving heart can suggest. I shall call at the store on my way home and see that she is released from her services this very day, and then she can be with you constantly; and to-morrow you shall be removed from this miserable place to more comfortable quarters. I suppose you will go if I send a carriage for you? There will be no goods to move, as the rooms to which you will go will be furnished, and I hope more cheerful than your present quarters."

"This is too much happiness—more than I could have expected!" gasped the invalid. "It will, perhaps, seem a little like olden times, when I had every comfort and luxury that heart could wish; but shortly before my husband's death he failed in business, and I was left to struggle along, with ill health and three little children, two of whom died, until I at last found myself in poverty and at death's door."

Here she was taken with a fit of violent coughing, which resulted in a slight hemorrhage of the lungs. These attacks had of late been frequent, she assured Lilian; nevertheless, the latter considered herself the cause of this one, as, in consequence of her visit, the poor lady had talked too much, and become unduly excited over the prospects she had held forth to her. So she ran down the rickety stairway into the street, to order her coachman, who was waiting, to go to the store at once and bring Miss Hanson home immediately, if she ever wished to see her mother alive.

In less than ten minutes the girl was at her mother's bedside, the invalid having then recovered from the attack, except that she was still weaker than before.

After making further arrangements with Miss Hanson for the removal the following day, Miss Matthews now left for home, greatly to the coachman's relief, as he apparently felt humiliated at being seen so long in so poor a neighborhood.

He was sent, however, the next day, to the same place, to remove the sick lady and her daughter to a furnished, cosy little cottage belonging to Mrs. Matthews, which had lately been relieved of a tenant.

In the evening, Lilian went to see her poor friends, and found them nicely settled in their new home, Mrs. Hanson was quite overcome with the effort of moving, but looked so comfortable in the tidy bed, and the surroundings were so pleasant, that it caused Lilian the greatest joy she had ever known to think she had been the means of promoting their happiness.

The following week she left for the country, after receiving a promise from Ella Hanson to write her at least twice a week, that she might be kept informed of their condition. For a few weeks she received hopeful accounts of Mrs. Hanson's health; then a fearful hemorrhage of the lungs brought her down lower than she had ever been before.

Lilian returned to the city a little sooner than she had intended on their account, and was a frequent visitor at the cottage as long as Mrs. Hanson lived, which was until the following October. Then, with the falling of the leaves, her spirit passed away. Shortly before her death she said to Lilian, who was sitting beside her—

"If I were to live a hundred years I could never thank you sufficiently for all you have done for me and my dear child; God heard my prayers and sent you to help us, and I will thank him through all eternity. And now I leave my dear girl to you, and I know that you will befriend her, and that she will listen to your counsels and continue a grateful, loving friend to you; and may you both be prosperous and happy, continuing to try to do good, and striving to do the will of God in all things."

Lilian's eyes filled with tears as she listened to the advice of the saintly, dying woman, and, taking her wasted hand in her own soft palm, she promised to do by her *protege*, Ella, the same as though she were the nearest of kin.

After the death of Mrs. Hanson Ella went to Elm Place to live with Miss Matthews. She was but fifteen years old, and that fall commenced a four years' course of study at W—— Academy. At the end of that period she graduated with honors, and shortly after married and was well settled in life.

Lilian did not marry, but made it the business of her life to seek out the poor and help them in every way she could; and as she had a vast fortune at her command, she did an immense deal of good. Ella was also always ready to help her in every good work. Truly the poor consumptive's prayers were answered in this case, and God blessed the work of his two faithful servants.—*Waverley.*

BEDSTEAD SUPERSTITION IN GERMANY.—Having ordered a neatly-constructed single bedstead (says a correspondent of London *Notes and Queries*), with somewhat high and ornamental sides, I was surprised when it was brought home to find that the ornamentation of one side of the bedstead was not repeated on the opposite side, it being, in fact, quite plain. I expressed my surprise and dissatisfaction to the maker, saying that, when a bedstead was placed with its head against the wall of a room, the sides, then showing, would appear quite unlike—one ornamented and the other plain. At this the maker expressed his surprise that I should be ignorant of a German custom and prejudice; "for," says he, "in Germany single bedsteads are only placed sidewise against a wall or partition, and only removed from this position and placed with the head against the wall to receive a dead body." And the worthy maker assured me that nowhere in Germany could a native be induced to sleep on a single bedstead which had not its side placed against a wall or partition. The same objection does not hold against placing two single bedsteads side by side with their heads against a wall.

Boston Phrenologists in 1840.

Chance had given some distinction to Boston as the focus of a doctrine which, though probably to be classed as pseudo-scientific, has had a permanent effect on theological belief through its bearing on the question of moral accountability—we mean phrenology. Those admitted to the intimacy of a late popular physician in Boston remember an ear of Spurzheim's neatly preserved in alcohol; and thousands of visitors to Mount Auburn have had their attention called to the monument which marks his last resting-place. Six years after the German apostle had planted his seed and been himself interred in a foreign soil, the interest already excited in figured and lettered skulls, and bumps, and organs, and "examinations," was confirmed by the arrival of George Combe, with his dry, unhumorous Scotch mind, his pure and earnest nature, and his considerable reputation as a writer, and as a strictly scientific expounder of the truths of phrenology. For nearly two years his lectures were listened to in all the great cities of the Union. In June, 1840, he returned to England. "It was the frequent remark of Mr. Combe," says Mrs. Child, in her familiar *Letter from New York*, "that of all nations whose heads he had ever had the opportunity to observe, the Americans had the organ of veneration the least developed." "Veneration" was marked "full" on the chart made of Father Miller in 1842 by a "phrenological friend," and on the same chart "Marvelousness" was set down as "moderate." But the good old man perhaps made some allowance for the prepossession of the examiner, seeing that the prejudice of another had in that very year laughably betrayed the uncertainties of this sort of divination. His incognito being preserved, as was customary, the phrenologist remarked to his introducer: "I tell you what it is, Mr. Miller could not easily make a convert of *this man* to his hair brained theory, He has too much good sense." Putting his hand on the organ of marvelousness, he proceeded: "There! I'll bet you anything that old Miller has got a bump on his head there as big as my fist." Such mistakes seem like a *reductio ad absurdum* of the whole system; but, other considerations apart, they hardly do more than prove the incompetency or charlatanry of the individual professor who makes them. Every attempt to popularize the result of learning and research is exposed to such disgraces, and it was for this reason that the old Puritans founded Harvard College, expressly to avoid "leaving an illiterate ministry to the churches;" Father Miller himself being precisely one of this kind, and his calculations and predictions being the result of his want of scholarly discipline, though it must in candor be allowed that his theory of Scriptural interpretation is not open to this objection from the orthodox. Some of these, by the way, complained of phrenology as favoring fatalism too much. Mrs. Child, on the other hand, hailed it as "the democracy of metaphysics"—a view not less abhorrent to the clergy, whose occupation it threatened to take away. —From "The Isms of Forty Years Ago," in *Harper's Magazine.*

Recollections of London.

John Claudius Loudon was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1783. Although the son of a small farmer, by perseverence and indomitable industry he acquired a good classic education, even adding Hebrew to his number of dead languages; and subsequently, when he traveled abroad, the living tongues of Continental Europe. In 1803, at the early age of twenty, he came to London and the first thing he set about there, was the improvement of the city parks and squares. At this time most of the trees in them were the funereal yew, the heavy Scotch fir, and spruce. This evergreen foliage was loaded with perennial soot, falling from the thick smoke of bituminous coal burnt in thousands of city fire places which changed it to black, thus giving it a sad and depressing aspect. Mr. Loudon soon persuaded the authorities to uproot these funereal evergreens, and to plant in their place deciduous trees in considerable variety, which attained years since a great size, and are now the glory and beauty of the London parks.

During his life, Mr. Loudon planned and superintended the planting of several large public and private parks and arboretums in Great Britain, which are models to the student of landscape gardening, even at the present day. But his chief work was his writings, which were very popular and have had wonderful influence in improving the rural affairs of Great Britain, as well as in some measure, those of the continent of Europe, and those in our own country. Aside from constant communications to the rural hebdomadal and monthly journals, he started, and long edited *The Gardener's Magazine*, the first periodical devoted entirely to horticulture. It would be tedious to give a list of all his numerous works; but the chief are the three Encyclopædias of "Agriculture," "Gardening," and "Cottage Farm and Villa Architecture." These abound with numerous engravings, are printed in quite small type and fill an average of about 1,200 pages each. From these one may judge how active and industrious a life he led. He also wrote an "Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs," and that magnificent work, the "Arboretum Britannicum," the publication of which last cost him all he had saved from other writings and left him penniless in a long sickness and premature old age. His health was indifferent from early manhood and he was a great sufferer from a broken limb and other accidents which befell him in his numerous travels at home and abroad.

Ill fortune continues to attend what remains of the once powerful Ottoman Empire. The new Ministry is opposed to reform, and is incompetent to deal with the financial and political difficulties which recur with alarming frequency. Midhat Pacha, who is as liberal as any Turk can be, threatens to disconnect himself from the Government by resigning his appointment in Syria, while the British and French Ambassadors have set their faces against the scheme to farm out of the customs' revenue—a desperate device of the Porte to rescue itself from the dependence on the Galata usurers. With Turkey so badly crippled it is hardly worth while for the British party leaders to contend over the question whether Russia was restrained by the Treaty of Berlin from the complete destruction of her victim. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Room at the Bottom.

A youthful aspirant for legal honors once lamented, in the hearing of Daniel Webster, the crowded state of the profession. "There's plenty of room at the top," was the significant reply, enforced by a meaning smile.

Old merchants often hear young men complaining of their hard struggle for commercial existence, made necessary by the crowds which rush into business. Some of these old men started as peddlers or porters and worked up from obscurity. With as much aptness as Webster, though reversing his order, they might reply to these grumblers, "There's plenty of room at the bottom."

John Jacob Astor began his business career in this country by peddling cakes and bread. When he arrived in New York, at the age of twenty-one, he found an old baker, who had known him in Germany. Being anxious to work, he hired himself to the baker to peddle cakes, cookies, doughnuts and bread.

One of the places he supplied daily was the little shop where "Aunt Katy," the wife of Abraham Beninger, sold candy, sugar, snuff, tobacco, cabbages, potatoes, cakes and bread. That shop was the foundation of the great Beninger grocery house of New York.

In after years Astor was disposed to ignore the baker-boy episode. But he had a sister, the wife of a small distiller, who insisted on reminding folks of the fact. Jacob had spoken slightingly of the distiller's business. "Yacob," said the resentful sister, "vas noting put a paker-poy, und sold pread und cake."

For a long time Jacob served the baker faithfully. When he had earned a little money he set up for himself in a wooden shanty, where he sold toys and German knick-knacks. Jacob's notion of business, at that time, might be expressed in the rhyme:

"Large streams from little fountains flow,
Tall oaks from little acorns grow."

Sarah Winnemucca.

The editor of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, who was in Washington City recently, writes the following about the Piute princess. Some of the statements will be news to many readers:

For a sensible, pleasant, intelligent Indian woman, let me give you a note of introduction to Sarah Winnemucca, a Piute princess, who came here yesterday accompanied by her father, brother and cousin. I saw her this evening. A woman of medium height, not very dark, full, expressive black eyes, a mobile mouth, and much animation when she smiles. She is an attractive woman. Educated at San Jose, California, she has been for years employed by the government as an interpreter. She was formerly the wife of Lieutenant E. C. Bartlett, U. S. A., a brother-in-law of General Schofield, but left him some years since. She dresses in a civilized style, wearing a dark brown suit with satin trimmings, and a touch of color about it, and wears her hair banged.

"We have been all the afternoon with Secretary Schurz," she said to me this evening. "He was very kind. We have got all we asked for, now I think we shall go home."

"And what did you want?" "Only to choose our own agent. There are many men who are fit and who would understand the Indians. There is no need that there should be so much trouble."

"Shall you speak in public?" "I am afraid they won't let me. I have spoken. I should not speak against any one if they let me speak. Some day, perhaps, I shall lecture again."

She is tired, she says, of being government interpreter. It is a man's work. She would like to give it up and only teach, as she has done for some years.

How Count Joannes was Bounced.

The reported death of the Count Joannes recalls an incident in the editorial room of the Boston *Transcript* some years ago, before the Count left Boston, and when the genial Dan. Haskell was was editor of the paper. The Count's frequent visits had become a source of annoyance to Haskell and his associates in the editorial room, and but little respect was entertained by them for the numerous titles claimed by the Count, while his consequential airs and lofty style had become a positive bore.

Rushing in late one forenoon, where Haskell, Fox, Dix and Whipple were scratching away for dear life at their respective desks, the Count slapped down a small slip upon Haskell's desk and asked in a loud and indignant tone:

"Why was that item about me published in yesterday's *Transcript*?"

Haskell laid down his pen, and, rising to his feet, confronted the count, who stood in a dramatic attitude with folded arms, and said, in his decided, matter-of-fact way:

"Mr. Jones, leave this room (pointing to the door); do not enter it again as long as you live; we are tired of you, and you may rest assured that as long as I am editor of the *Transcript* your name shall never again appear in its columns except under the head of 'Obituary.' Go!"

The count was so taken back that he did not utter a word, but elevated his eyebrows, fixed his hat more firmly on his head, and strode majestically to the door towards which Haskell still pointed and vanished behind it.

The editor sank back in his seat with a sigh of relief, but there was a peal of laughter from those present, in which even the sedate Whipple joined.

A BOTANICAL WONDER.—There was recently on exhibition at Portland, Oregon, a botanical wonder known as the "baby-plant," and said to be indigenous to Japan. The flower is star-shaped, having five petals of a brown and yellow color. The calyx encircles and protects a tiny little figure that bears an exact resemblance to a nude baby, its little arms and legs outstretched and the eyes distinctly marked. Hovering over this diminutive form is a small canopy, angel-shaped, having extended arms and wings, and peering closely into the face of the infant. The family of plants of which the "baby" is a member, produce perfect imitations, if such they can be designated, of different animals, insects and birds. Mrs. Mark Hopkins, of San Francisco, has one of the latter varieties for which three hundred dollars was paid. The plant grows to be about three feet in height, when fully matured, and when in full bloom will look like a shipwrecked foundling hospital.

We must not look around on the universe with awe, and on man with scorn.—CHANNING.

General Grant in Cuba.

A correspondent, writing from Havana, Cuba, says: General Grant has passed the last three days quietly, living in the Cuban style, except that he rises early, and is usually taking a walk about the streets before any one else, saving the laboring classes, is stirring. The routine of living here is coffee in the morning, breakfast at eleven o'clock and dinner at six. Colonel Cuestra, the civil governor, Colonel Cerero, chief engineer, and General Vallejas are constantly in attendance to extend every possible courtesy to the guest of the island. They have adopted rather the plan of quietly making the General feel at home than indulged in formal receptions. The families of the principal officers have called upon him. There was to be a reception for Americans and others, followed by a ball, but it has been postponed. It is announced that when General Grant returns from the interior the ball will be given, also a military parade in which fifteen thousand volunteers will take part.

Saturday night General Grant and the entire party visited the Payret Theater. Sunday there was a service in the chapel at the palace, and on Monday evening there was a quiet reception in the parlors in honor of Mrs. Grant's birthday.

The visit to Morro Castle was made under the guidance of the chief engineer of the works. The party were rowed across the bay in the captain-general's boat, and first visited the fortress of Cabanas. In the fortress are quarters for about two thousand men in barracks that are extremely close and unhealthy, owing to poor ventilation. General Sheridan took great pains to examine the sleeping accommodations of the men.

After passing over a part of the walls the party were received at the officers' quarters by General Pocurull, who invited General Grant and his companions to his house. General Pocurull is chief in command of the fortress, and lives there with his wife and two little daughters. His quarters are very pleasant, although they form a part of such a gloomy system of old parapets and defenses, as massive and powerful as human ingenuity could devise. The floors are marble, the ceilings are lofty, and the windows and doors so arranged that there is always a draft of cool air.

After resting half an hour Colonel Cerero conducted the visitors toward Morro Castle, a furlong to the north. Cabanas commands the city; Morro the sea. The latter stands upon a rock at the left side of the entrance to the harbor, and the chief work antedates Cabanas by at least a century. The ocean washes its foundations. There are hundreds of guns bristling on the many parapets of Cabanas and Morro, but few of them are of any use. The water battery, for example, that is in the most effective position to sweep the harbor, is composed of old bronze pieces, while the upper walls are furnished with similar guns of heavier caliber, long iron guns and little old-fashioned mortars. However, one very fine battery of Parrott and Krupp guns of the most improved patterns is being mounted to the east of the old works of Morro, and will command the approaches to the harbor. There are three monster Krupp guns capable of firing four-hundred-pound elongated shot. The Parotts are also of the heaviest caliber. These guns are supplemented by mortars of the most improved pattern, placed on the upper terraces of the citadel, and are capable of throwing a bomb for a distance of ten miles. General Grant suggested that the labor in constructing all these massive walls could not have been paid for at very high wages, but Colonel Cerero insisted that all the labor on the works had been paid for on a liberal cash basis. General Sheridan gave it as his opinion that unless the narrow entrance to the bay was filled with torpedoes, vessels could run by this tremendous array of ordnance and land troops in the rear of the city. Havana has trusted for protection to these forts almost exclusively, the inland side of the city being scarcely fortified at all.

To-morrow General Grant and the entire party go into the interior for a visit to some mineral baths and plantations at San Antonio. Upon leaving the city the visit to the captain-general will be at an end, and when they return they will occupy quarters at the Passage Hotel.

Political excitement is affecting the markets. It is feared that the trouble with the slaves will be renewed, and also that the next tobacco crop will not be a large one.

Woman's Dress.

A Northern physician wrote: A woman, accompanied by her husband, came to consult me on one of the dreariest days last winter. Her teeth chattered with cold; and you will not wonder when I tell you she had on gaiter boots, thin, loose stockings, tight cotton drawers, two skirts of flannel, a long one of waterproof, another of white cotton, an alpaca dress skirt and an overskirt. This made seven thicknesses, multiplied by plaits and folds, about the abdomen. Each of these skirts is attached to a double band; and thus the torrid zone of the waist was encircled by fourteen layers. All this weight and pressure rested upon the hips and the results were—what they must be, if this pressure has been long continued—a displacement of all the internal organs; for you cannot displace one, without in some way interfering with another. Here was this woman, with nerves as sensitive as an aspen-leaf to external influences, clad so that every breath of cold chilled her to the marrow, the neck and shoulders protected by furs, the hands and arms pinioned in a muff, the head weighed down by layers of false hair, and the legs almost bare; while her husband the personification of all that was vigorous in health, was enveloped, as he told me, from head to foot in flannel. His every garment was so adjusted that it not only added to heat generated by the body, but helped to retain it. I question whether that hale, hearty man would not have suffered twinges of neuralgia or rheumatism, had he been exposed, as his wife was, to the severity of our atmospheric changes. Even in summer these changes are sudden and severe; and then men are usually clothed in woolen garments, only a trifle thinner and lighter than those worn in winter; while women are often decked in nothing but muslin, and are chilled by a sudden nor'easter.

The firefly only shines when on the wing; so it is with the mind, when once we rest we darken.

Scraggy People.

It is said that America is becoming noted for the obesity of her women; therefore anti-fat remedies are sown broadcast over the land. But it is certain that many women are afflicted with scragginess. The remedy is within their reach. A diet of milk, thickened with meal of any kind, arrow-root or wheat starch preferable, or cracked wheat, with either milk or sugar, will cause almost any one who is not ill or consumptive, or preternaturally active, to be brought, like other domestic animals, into decent *embonpoint*. It is on this kind of food that the wealthier classes of India obtain the coating of muscleless, effeminate fat which they prize as a mark of grade, the head of the house being often bid to "sit and get fat for the honor of the family." They add butter, but there is nothing in butter which is not in milk. There can, therefore, be no doubt that milk and meal will fatten anybody who can be fattened at all, but, of course, they must be swallowed in considerable quantities. Writing on this subject, a physician gives a few rules which are easily followed: Eat plenty of fresh bread. Before eight o'clock in the morning, when in bed, take a basin of soup, not too much, or, if you prefer it, a cup of good chocolate. Breakfast at eleven o'clock on fresh eggs, boiled or poached, cutlets, or anything else, but eggs are essential. A cup of coffee will not hurt. After breakfast take a little exercise. Go shopping or call on a friend, sit and chat, and walk home again. At dinner, eat as much soup, meat and fish as you like, but do not omit to eat the rice with the fowl, maccaroni, sweet pastry, creams, etc. At desert, Savory biscuits and other farinaceous preparations which contain eggs and sugar. Drink beer in moderation. Avoid acids, except salad. Eat sugar with your fruit. This advice is sound, though there is no reason for eating so much, and, indeed, some for avoiding it; for the whole process depends upon introducing into the system oil, sugar and starch, none of which are components of lean meat. Two of these substances are contained in milk and cream in the greatest profusion, and the third exists most liberally in arrow root, corn meal and cracked wheat.

A Woman With a History.

Rochester plumes itself upon "a woman with a history." She was the daughter of a wealthy grain speculator of Toronto, from whom she received a small fortune. Married to a young merchant in St. Catharines, she soon left him, removing all the available funds she could carry away. At Buffalo, whither she went, she led a gay life, and is said to have been married again in that city. She first went to Rochester in 1864, engaged a suite of rooms, and was seen upon the streets daily. She had a carriage at her order and servants to do her bidding. From 1867 to 1869 she was absent from the city, having squandered her money. She went to Cleveland, where she enjoyed life as she had in Rochester. Her carriage was at the door when she wanted it; servants went and came, and jewelry and fine dresses were abundant. Pleasures failed at last and false stimulants were resorted to. She sought relief by taking opium. Returning to Rochester she lived very quietly for a time, but soon ascertained that she had only to "touch the wire" and money would come from Cleveland. She telegraphed and the old life of extravagance was resumed. She would at times buy $100 or $200 worth of goods a day, only to give them away. At one hotel she was noted for her liberality to the servants, to whom she gave dresses and jewelry without regard to their cost. She is supposed to have spent about $50,000 in a little over two years. The end came at last, the Cleveland fund failing. The hotel was left, and poorer quarters taken. Then she began to buy right and left without paying for anything, and now she is in jail awaiting trial. "Yes," she says, "I have taken opium for years. I use two ounces a day now, and I have for some time. The doctors say it is enough to kill me, but I cannot stop it. I went to the cure at Dansville, where I tried to break the habit by taking a smaller quantity; but it was no use. The struggle was worse than the effects of the opium, and I left the cure. I feel at times as if I must follow every impulse, and I cannot resist always."

Have an Object in View.

There is nothing which tends more to render pleasant the lives of young people than the pursuit of some settled object. Making collections of autographs, minerals, coins, pictures, plants, insects, sea-shells or postage stamps will furnish occupation to idle hands and secure future supplies of gratification. There was once a very wealthy hunchback in Paris whose life became almost unbearable from the fact that he could not make a presentable appearance in society. He had houses, servants, and equipages, but moped away his time in a dark and lonesome home. One day he began reading a book on the subject of human deformity, and, becoming interested in the theme, he conceived the idea of preparing a history of all the hunchbacks of the world who had done anything worth mentioning. In order that his own name might reasonably appear on the roll of honor, he immediately founded a hospital for indigent deformed persons. After several years the book was finished, and its author coming soon afterward to die, declared that he had not known an unhappy day since he undertook the task. We firmly believe that any boy or girl whose time now drags heavily will find immediate relief and positive enjoyment by setting about the collection of materials for a scrap-book or any one of the collections indicated above.

BEEF TEA.—Cut all the fat from a pound of fresh beef; then cut the lean meat into small dice-like pieces; add one pint of cold water to draw out juices; boil twenty or thirty minutes, skimming it carefully; then strain and salt to taste. Another I like better for the very sick, or better for weak stomachs, (as it can be given in small quantities, and is very nourishing): Put the cut beef prepared as above into a wide-mouthed bottle, cork it so no water can enter; place it in a kettle of cold water; prop it so that it will stand firmly and boil one hour; then set the kettle aside to cool; when cold you can safely remove the bottle, and you have the simple juice or essence of the beef.

Hawk-Eyetems.

The straighter a man takes his whisky, the crookeder it seems to make him.

Ole Bull has probably been in more scrapes than any other good man in America.

By a singular fatality, the inquisitive man always looks down the wrong end of the empty gun.

What a collection the census marshals would have if they would only carry autograph albums.

Dalrymple, the great Minnesota farmer king, owns 30,000 acres of land, and 31,000 acres of grasshoppers.

The Chicago Journal says that because this is leap year it is no sign any one should jump their board bill.

It is just possible that the sudden rise in paper has been caused by the extraordinary demands of the valentine trade.

There isn't so much on a due bill as there is on a show bill, but a man will look at it longer and think about it oftener.

"Villain," said the burglar to the policeman, "unhand me!" And the officer on handed him and has him on hand yet.

If Senator Gordon fights a duel with Mr. Stephens, he will have to shoot a herring net at the old man, if he wants to hit him.

Victor Hugo says he can write well about woman because he loves her. And yet Brigham Young was not a great novelist.

The Oil City Derrick says that one of Denis Kearney's speeches is nearly as interesting to a male audience as a female variety show.

February is the boss month this year for the man on a salary. It is one day short and has five Sundays. Bully for the horny-handed clerk.

Down in Virginia they tell about a fence which is made of such crooked rails that every time a pig crawls through he comes out on the same side.

The New York Sun says "the Grant boom has not reached Mississippi," Man alive, how long have you been asleep? It got there eighteen years ago.

The Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald thinks that a woman should never use a postal card in sending a kiss. It might fall into the hands of a postmaster.

Somebody has written a new play called the "Mingo Spy," which is said to be full of horrors. It must be a mis-print. Probably the "Mint Spy" is what is meant.

Dentists say that wooden tooth picks injure the teeth. We hadn't noticed that, but it has always been painfully evident to us that it was frighfully destructive on toothpicks.

Modjeska says Longfellow is as well known in Poland as he is in America. Yes? Ah, ha! Monjeska, by the way, hi! ho! Modjie, did you hear anybody say anything about us, over in Poland?

What part of the wheel makes the most noise? Why, the spokes, man, of course.—[Detroit Free Press. No, the hub, bub.—[Boston Post. The fellow's axle make more noise than either of them.

When the Indians were in Washington, Ouray's wife wore a man's straw hat, bead embroidered moccasins, a $150 seal-skin sacque, lace collar, and *crepe lisse* ruffles at her wrists, and a pair of regulation cavalry trousers.

Mr. Bilderback laid down his paper and gazed thoughtfully into the fire. "From the frequency of glowing and highly eulogistic obituary notices," the old man said, "I judge there is an unprecedented mortality among the mean men, just now."

And so General Grant has been to see the American circus in Havana. And you may tranquilly assure yourself, and back your confidence with your *louis d'ors*, that he heard some jokes there that were ages older than any ruins he saw in Asia.

While General Grant is in Mexico he will have opportunity to study the beauties of a country that is strongly opposed to a third term. In fact, it is only about once in two thousand years that a Mexican president is permitted to complete his first term.

James Gordon Bennett has just glorified the Herald by giving $100,000 to suffering Ireland. Now, why didn't we think of that? We never do think of these things until it is too late. Well, anyhow, we once gave a dime to a man who walked across Niagara Falls on a wire.

The author of the new song, "My Home is on the Tossing Sea," has lived, ever since he was born, at Fort Riley, Kansas, 1,800 miles from salt water, and he confessed, in a moment of rash confidence, to a newspaper reporter, that it makes him sea-sick to sit in a rocking chair.

"Looking up into the heavens on a still, clear night," says Professor Proctor, "we are struck with a sense of quiet and harmony," This is an indication, then, that the cat whose duty it is always to disturb that pleasant order of things, has been seriously struck with the sense of a brick.

Mr. Gladstone says, "I use the expression woman with greater satisfaction than I use the name of ladies." That is true, William, undoubtedly, but it is when you can use the name of the lady's husband on the business end of a sixty-day note that you know what satisfaction is. A great deal better, in fact, than he does.

The other day a bear took possession of the cave of a hermit near Bushkill, Pennsylvania, and when the good old recluse came home, a desperate fight ensued, in which the bear was killed. If the cave was in the usual go-as-you-please condition of a hermit's cave, we are amazed at the depraved taste of the bear in wanting to live in it.

Lord Brougham once said, "The publicity with which every department of the American Government is administered makes peculation impossible." Well, not just exactly that; but it makes it impossible to hide it. That is the reason a county treasurer skips out for Texas just as soon as he has called the turn on the tax collections.

The fashion papers and their attractions.—Passenger sitting in the car reading Harper's Bazar; curious passenger in the next seat trying to get a good look at the full length fashion plates on the first page. Bye and bye he breaks out, "Stranger, will you let me look at that thar Police Gazette when you get through with it?" (Red fire and slow curtain.)

A Duke's Fancy.

The grounds at Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the late Duke of Portland, are literally undermined. Extending in all directions from the Abbey are burrows or passages; not mere borings or excavations, but lofty, spacious passages, brilliantly lighted by costly apparatus for letting in sunlight, and where sunlight cannot be admitted, by lights from gas. By an underground passage we come to the celebrated riding school, the like of which is not to be found in Europe or in the world. It is entered by a trap-door, opened by means of a curiously-designed crank in the passage. In the days of the Duke of Newcastle it was used as a riding school; now it is a magnificent museum of art over one hundred and eighty feet in length. Hundreds of pictures are arranged—not hung—round the gallery, and piled in stacks on the floor are thousands of volumes of books, some modern, and many old, rare and valuable. The floor of this gallery is of oak, and the ceiling is made to represent a brilliant mid-summer sky. Mirrors in profusion are placed about, and light is shed from four chandeliers suspended from the roof, and each weighing a ton. This apartment is lighted up by over two thousand gas lights, and when all are illuminated the effect must be extremely brilliant. There are some miles of passages under the ground. One extends from the Abbey half the way to Worksop; another was used only by the Duke of Portland. The passages are all broad enough for three people to walk abreast in them, and pleasant to walk in. The library, like the picture gallery, is underground, and is the work of many years. It is divided into five large rooms, and so arranged as to form, when desirable, one very large room. This library is two hundred and thirty-six feet long. Another immense and superbly constructed room has been erected underground. At one end it is approached by a spiral staircase, and at the other by subterranean passages. Church or ball-room? It would do admirably for both. It was begun five years ago, and is left in an incomplete state. There are many of these rooms at Welbeck. They are free from draughts, admirably lighted, magnificently decorated, and all very costly. Comparatively few out-buildings are to be seen. The most remarkable is the new riding school, a building of gigantic proportions and of extraordinary beauty. The walls are of solid stone, and the roof of wood, iron and glass. It is nearly four hundred feet in length and one hundred feet wide, and divided into a great center and two aisles. The central department is decorated with a frieze of painted brass work representing birds, beasts and foliage, and of perfect workmanship and exquisite design. It is fifty feet high, and lighted by eight thousand gas jets. Here the Duke took pleasure in seeing his horses exercised. The "works" are marvels. He employed constantly upon them over two thousand workmen. It was a peculiarity of the duke that he would rarely see any one except his confidential man of business and his valet. The rule was relaxed every now and then; but when his nieces came to stay at Welbeck they scarcely ever saw their uncle, who lived in his own rooms, and talked with people from them with the doors shut. He was very fond, too, of moving large trees from point to point in the park, and this, of course, at an enormous cost, while the money which he spent upon the lake is something fabulous. Of late years the duke was a great sufferer, and led quite the life of an invalid. His dinner was laid in a room, notice was given to him by a bell that it was ready, when he went in and ate it alone. During the time spent over his dinner his sitting-room would be arranged, and, in the same way, his bedroom before he retired at night. The duke was very wayward in many things. Thus, for no apparent cause, he refused to hold any communication with his two sisters, Lady Ossington and Lady Mary Topham; and upon one occasion, after giving Lord Galway and some friends permission to shoot over his Scotch forest, he suddenly changed his mind, and had a telegram sent them to that effect. They were all the more loth to leave because, not only had they fallen upon some very good shooting, but, much to their surprise, they had found a staff of servants, including an eminent French cook, awaiting them. All these good things had been provided by order of the duke. He came to London occasionally, but he always stayed at Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, arriving there from Nottinghampshire in one of those old traveling carriages which belong to the pre-railway days. This carriage was put on the train, so that the duke accomplished the journey without being seen.

GORMANDIZING.—"Four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie," our old nursery rhyme told us, was a "dainty dish to set before a king;" but Zimmerman tells us that Frederick the Great required something more substantial. He says:

"To-day the king has taken a great quantity of soup, made as usual of the strongest gravy drawn from the most healing things. With his portion he mixed a large tablespoonful of pounded mace and pounded ginger. He then ate a large slice of beef stewed in brandy. This he followed up by a copious allowance of an Italian dish, composed half of maize flour and half of Parmesan cheese; to this is added the juice of garlic, and the whole is fried in butter till it acquires a crust as thick as one's finger. This favorite dish is called *polenta*. At length the king, praising the excellent appetite which the dandelion had given him, concluded the scene with a large plate of eel pie, exceedingly hot and highly seasoned. While at table the king fell asleep, and was seized with convulsions."

If he had escaped the convulsions he would have had the digestion of an ostrich, which rather prefers gravel stones and ten-penny nails to anything lighter for a diet.

Several of the upper streets of New York, crowded with the elegant houses of wealthy people, are becoming almost uninhabitable on account of the breaking of the weak sewer pipes in the street. Typhoid fever and diphtheria are raging, and in order to save the lives of the inmates in some houses the pipes from the wash-basins, etc., have been disconnected.

A little philosophy inclineth a man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's mind about to religion.

Asleep on a Picket.

One of the greatest crimes known to military law is to sleep on picket duty, in time of war, with the enemy in force in front. An accident of this kind came under my observation during the late war which made an impression that time will never efface, and I am satisfied that the other parties to the incident will ever remember the circumstance.

It was in the year 1862, when our regiment was attached to what was called the "Army of the Frontier," commanded by General ——. Our duty seemed to be to guard the southern boundary of Missouri, and prevent the rebels making inroads into the state. Hence, our service was made of a series of marching and countermarching, breaking up a rebel camp at one point and then on the march again to another rebel camp, perhaps fifty or a hundred miles distant. But some of the boys said that a great many of our marches were for the purpose of finding out just how far our little army could march in a day, merely to gratify a whim of our commanding general. But no matter, we did the marching all the same. It was on one of these long marches of three days and nights that we went into camp about nine o'clock on a night in October, 1862, and in front of us, and but a few miles distant, was a rebel force of twelve thousand men; a force a great deal larger in numbers than our two divisions. We had hardly got fixed in camp, when an order came to me from division headquarters to report for picket duty with seventy five men of our regiment directed by the officer of the day to our posts of duty, which was to guard the road to the south, and leading to the rebel camp, receiving the countersign, and with it very strict orders with regard to our duty and what would be expected of us; that every man should be prompt and efficient, and every failure on our part should be visited with severe punishment; and more especially should the full penalty of military law be inflicted upon the man who should be found sleeping on his post, and that was *death!* As a number of cases of this kind had lately been reported to the general in command, he was determined to make an example of the next violation of duty in this line. Fully impressed with the responsibility of the duty imposed upon me, I was very particular in my orders to the men, and knowing that they were worn out and tired with the hard marching, I told them that if they felt that they could not stand guard for two hours, I would relieve them every hour, but they said they preferred to stand the two hours. So I made my arrangements for the night, posted my pickets on three roads, one being the main traveled road to the rebel camp. This being the most particular point to guard, I doubled the pickets on it, and after warning the men to be vigilant I returned to the point where I had fixed my headquarters for our guard. I sat down upon a log with my army blanket over my shoulders, and tried to rest the best I could, but not to sleep, as the duties of the situation kept me sufficiently wakeful. No sleep for me that night, as about every half hour I made the rounds of the pickets to see that every one was doing their duty. The long, weary hours of the night passed away without anything to disturb our peace, except once, about midnight, the report of two muskets on the main road called for my presence there, when I found that the guard had fired at an old horse that was straying past them, and it being quite dark they could not see what it was, so they thought it safe to fire. Nothing else happened until about three o'clock in the morning, when I was making the rounds and was approaching the picket on the main road; and no challenge coming from them I thought it rather strange. But as I walked toward them I saw that they were both motionless and still. One was grasping his rifle in both hands a little below the muzzle, and the other leaning up against a tree, and both sound asleep, so that I had to walk up and shake them before they awoke; as they opened their eyes and saw me, terror and fear was depicted on their faces, and the exclamation came from their lips "My God, Lieutenant!" I confess it was the most trying position I was ever placed in, in my army experience. To report them would be court-martial and death; to fail to do my duty, and not report them, would place me in a position where I might be dismissed from the service in disgrace if it should be found out at headquarters, and so I stood looking at the poor fellows, with the sweat running off their faces, and no doubt thinking of home and loved ones who were longing for their return, and then looking in my face to see if they could read in it what course I would take, and their knowing if I did report them the terrible fate that awaited them. At last I broke the silence by asking them what I should do in the matter, but not a word did they utter. At last, after talking to them upon the enormity of the offense, I had them take a solemn oath that never, while we were in the service of the United States, should the matter be spoken of by either party, a pledge to which, of course, they gladly assented, and I did not report them. And if they are still alive and should see this true sketch, they will remember that night on picket guard.—*Davenport Gazette.*

COUNTERFEIT EGGS.—It is well known that in America everything is counterfeited; the wooden hams and nutmegs sent from the New England states are well remembered. Eggs are now also counterfeited, and this manufactory is carried out on a large scale. On one side of a large room the reporter saw several large copper vessels filled with a thick, glutinous, yellow mass, which a man was constantly stirring. This was the yellow of the egg—the yolk. On the opposite side were similar vessels in which the white was fabricated. The egg shells were made of a white substance resembling plaster of Paris, by means of a blowpipe, just as soap bubbles are blown. After being dried in an oven, the egg shells were filled, first with artificial albumen, then with some of the artificial yolk, and lastly with a little of the artificial albumen. The small opening at the end of the egg was closed with a white cement, and the greatest achievement of modern civilization, the artificial egg, was ready. In appearance it resembled a natural egg, but, whether cooked or raw, it was indigestible and injurious to the health. —*British Medical Journal.*

Very few live by choice. Every man is placed in his present condition by causes which acted without his foresight, and with which he did not always willingly co-operate.—RASSELAS.

A Novel Adventure.

In Tuesday morning's *Dispatch* there was a brief mention of the capture of a forty-one-pound muscalonge, the evening before, by Mr. Merrick L. Low and Alderman Dieffenback. It appears, further, that these fishermen had quite a time in landing their prize, and that the adventure was a prolonged and exciting one. They were seated in a row boat in the vicinity of the Erie and Pittsburg railroad dock, each man having out a line, which he was holding with one hand and gently pulling an oar with the other. After moving along in this manner for a short time, Mr. Low exclaimed excitedly: "I've got something!" and immediately began tugging away at his line "hand over fist." "I have something, too!" shouted the Alderman, and he, too, squared away and began hauling in; and, as may be surmised, an exceedingly animated scene followed. Each man (and both are muscular, by the way) appeared to have about all he could do to manage his fish, to say nothing of keeping the boat steady, and it became reasonably certain that each had caught a young whale or some other fish of mammoth proportions. After the struggle had been kept up for a short time, Mr. Low caught sight of an enormous head as it floundered savagely in the water to get loose, and at the same moment of time the aldermen beheld a huge tail splashing and stirring the aqueous element into foam lik the fans of a propeller wheel. The excitement continued to increase, and as the monsters of the deep were brought nearer the boat it became apparent that but one fish had been "hooked on to." Mr. Low had first entrapped the muscalonge by a legitimate bite, and as the animal was dancing about, the alderman's hook caught into the fleshy part near the tail, and the two tugged away in pulling the fish toward them in a broadside position. The prize was finally secured after being towed from the Erie and Pittsburg docks to the beach near the water works.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Lost His Love and His Life.

As Miss Lilian Graham was picking her way along the sidewalk of North Exeter street, in Baltimore, about one year ago, both feet slipped from under her and one hundred and twenty pounds of sweetness started with alarming velocity towards the ice below. But Miss Graham never struck. At that critical moment the arm of Nathan Blakemore's ulster interposed between soft sealskin and cruel pave, so that the young woman, instead of cutting a ludicrous figure, was enabled to do something more graceful—stand off and bow her thanks. The incident led to the acquaintance of the young people, and before May had come the two were engaged to be married. Blakemore came of a family who have an old and beautiful home in the valley of Virginia, while Miss Graham was 17 years old, round-faced, black-haired and of pretty hazel eyes. The match was approved by both families, and the wedding was set for Christmas Day, 1879. One week before Christmas a Mr. Biddle, an old lover, returning for the holidays from the West, visited Miss Graham. From the day of his visit Miss Graham grew cold towards Blakemore. He quoted to himself Thackeray's doggerel:

Love's like a mutton chop,
Soon it grows cold;
All its attractions hop
E'er it grows old.
Love's like the colic sure,
Hard to endure;
Brandy's for both a cure—
So I've been told.

Accepting Thackeray's remedy, Blakemore took to brandy. Christmas passed and on that day Blakemore lost his mind. His friends learned of his unfortunate condition, and were preparing to succor him when he disappeared. The search has been kept up since then. A body recently fished out of the basin is believed to have been his.

A BANKER'S KNOWLEDGE.—A story is told of Baron Rothschild which shows his familiarity with the financial and political condition of Europe.

Many years ago when Lord Beaconsfield was still Mr. Disraeli, he approached the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild with a preliminary proposal for a loan to a European State. The circumstances were such, said Mr. Disraeli, that he could not communicate even confidentially, the name of the power for which he was acting, but he desired to know whether the idea of a loan, on exceptionally advantageous terms, would be entertained.

Sir Anthony replied, "I will tell you if you will answer three questions, viz.: the amount of present indebtedness of the power you represent, the form in which it is held, and the rate of interest." The three answers were given, whereupon Sir Anthony at once said, "The loan you want is for the Two Sicilies. We can have nothing to do with it." In less than three months, Garibaldi had entered Naples.

A private soldier in Nebraska says that as soon as a man is enlisted he is required to sell his citizen's clothes for about $1 50, and that at listing quarters the food furnished by the contractor is unusually filthy. He says that clothing accounts are overcharged two or three times. The government pays for first class transportation, which is in an emigrant or box car with benches; and there is very little food. The ration of yourself and horse, he says, is manipulated by the quartermaster sergeant of your company until you think it has been sifted through a ladder, and that your share is what stuck to the rounds. Officers, disregarding the law, have soldiers as servants. Courts for trying soldiers for trivial offenses are held by officers who always sacrifice the private to the charge of an officer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A good mental reservation is worth everything to a man who wants to promise, but doesn't propose to keep his promise. When a poor inebriate was asked why he didn't limit himself in his drinking he replied that he did limit himself, but that long before he had reached the point he had fixed he was tipsy.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Mr. Astor, making it a misdemeanor for any executor, trustee, guardian, referee or commissioner, to permit any moneys coming into his hands in a fiduciary manner, to mingle with his personal affairs or estate.

An old march—The march of time.

American Vines in France.

A great deal of excitement is being exhibited in the vine growing provinces of France in the experiments now in course of being tried with American vines. The most learned professors are devoting their attention to the subject, and with good reason, for the object is of a constantly increasing importance, being no less than resistance to the dreaded phylloxera by means of a fresh stock of plants. It seems to have been pretty well established that some at least of the varieties imported from the other side of the Atlantic are proof against this remorseless foe. The most celebrated of these are the river grape, the ash grape, the summer grape and the heart-leaved grape, all of which have been studied in great detail by M. Millardet, professor at the Faculty of Sciences in Bordeaux. The first of these has been hitherto the most popular, and has already been extensively planted in the Bordeaux and Languedoc districts. It has the advantage of growing readily on all sorts of soil, so that the work of experimenting with it is comparatively cheap and easy. The ash vine is a good species when kept apart from them, but is very apt to become crossed with other varieties, and especially with the *vitis labrusca* of classic fame, which is extremely susceptible to the attacks of the phylloxera. The same fault is alleged against the heart vine, which is a plant of astonishing vigor, climbing easily to the summit of the highest trees when once attached to them. It is recommended to bring the specimens of these sorts from the valley of the Mississippi and other places where they are not brought into contact with other more susceptible sorts of vine. The summer vine is the most rare of the species now on trial in France, but it is also the best suited for grafting with the plants now grown in the south of that country, and is capable of finding nourishment and producing fruit upon the most arid soils and in the driest atmosphere. As to the mode of propagating and cultivating the new importations, M. Pellicot, president of the Agricultural Committee of Toulon, recommends the use of seeds which can be sown at any time between the autumn and the early spring. The character of the plant can then be determined at the end of the next autumn, although its merits in defying the enemy cannot be ascertained till much later. He advises vine growers to have patience, and wait till the merits of each plant have been duly established before using it as a stock for grafting in French vineyards. According to a Rhenish newspaper the Metternich property, Schloss Johannisberg-am-Rhein, with its famous vineyards, has been sold for 2,000,000 marks to Baron Rothschild, of Vienna. —*London Globe.*

How Butter is Somtimes Tainted.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed they eat greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice buttermakers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Remember that horses and cattle, young and old, kept in stables and not allowed full liberty during the day, should be regularly cleaned. In this the brush must be the principle cleansing instrument. The curry comb is of no value except to loosen the scurf and dust. In using it should be laid flat, and worked lightly in circles rather than forward and back. The scurf once loosened, brush with a quick stroke, cleaning the bristles by passing them lightly over the teeth of the curry comb between strokes. To clean an animal quickly, perfectly and without giving it pain is a fine art that should be studied more than it is.

The day is coming when the most startling accident of the time will be furnished by a loaded train on a New York elevated railroad. Many narrow escapes have occurred already, but no really terrible disaster has yet taken place. The new elevated railroads have been in operation for a year and a half and the number of people slaughtered has been rather too many. During the last year fourteen persons were killed by being dropped down on the street below, which is only one method the elevated monster has of committing homicide.—*Detroit Press.*

REMEDY FOR THE POTATO-BUG.—A farmer who has had ten years' experience in Colorado claims to have found a sure remedy for the potato-bug scourge. His plan is simply to plant one or two flax-seeds in each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time, and for ten years he has been successful in raising potatoes while others have failed. The proposed remedy is simple, and costs almost nothing to try it.—*Troy Times.*

CLEANING BLACK SILK.—The Parisian method of cleaning black silk is to brush and wipe it thoroughly, lay it on a flat table, with the side up which is intended to show, and sponge with hot coffee, strained through muslin. Allow it to become partially dry, then iron.

WARTS ON COWS' TEATS.—A correspondent of the *Ploughman*, writing from Watertown, Mass., states that he has been successful in curing warts on the teats of cows, by simply bathing with water in which beans have been boiled. Have any of our readers had similar success in the use of this simple remedy?

A Mississippi farmer dashes cold water into the ears of choking cattle. This causes the animal to shake its head violently, and the muscular action dislodges the obstruction.

What a Woman Can Do.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children; and, if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence and tact, she can secure to her partner and to herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the anxiety of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health, if disease has overtasked his powers. By her counsel and love she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her examples, her precepts, and her sex's insight into character, she can mold her children, however adverse their dispositions, into noble men and women. And, by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate and spiritualize all who come within reach; so that, with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated.

She can do much, alas! perhaps more, to degrade man if she chooses to do it. Who can estimate the evils that woman has the power to do? As a wife she can ruin herself by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a demon or an outcast of a man who might otherwise become a good member of society. She can bring bickerings, strife and discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes into vile men and even into vile women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring-head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good.

Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and arid desert, covered with the scorn of all evil passion and swept by the bitter blast of everlasting death. This is what woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy work as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher road to travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman's.

Courtesy.

Little girls, do you ever think about the meaning of words? This word, now, courtesy, has something about it which girls and women ought to care for very much indeed. You know that hundreds of years ago in Europe women were, and in many heathen countries are now, not much better than slaves. In China, for instance, when company comes to a house, the parents present the boys very proudly, but they send the girls out of sight as fast as possible. They don't want anybody to know that they have a little daughter in their home. Gradually, in the middle ages, women came up from a state of barbarism, and the clergy and poets together helped her to win her proper place. The lady of the castle kept the keys and presided at the feasts, wore beautiful robes of stuffs called samite and camelot, and gave medicine to the sick. She learned surgery, too, and when the soldiers and knights came home from battle, wounded and faint, she knew how to set the broken bones and bind up the bruised parts. So everybody treated her politely, and the sort of manners which then came to be popular, in place of the old roughness and rudeness, took the general name of courtesy.

The Bible bids us to be courteous. Do you want to know the highest and loveliest style of courtesy, which you can practice at home, at school, and in the street? It is all wrapped up in one golden phrase—"In honor preferring one another." Suppose you try to live with those words for your motto, say for a whole week to come.

TO MAKE BOOTS WATER-PROOF.—Various preparations have been made to render leather water-proof, and the following is an excellent mixture:

Melt in an earthen dish half a pint of linseed oil, one ounce of beeswax, one ounce of oil of turpentine, and half an ounce of rosin. Saturate the boots with this composition, and they will not only be impervious to the wet, but also pliable and soft. Boots that have been water-proofed in this way will be found very useful for occasional shooting and fishing excursions, but for every day wear they are considered unwholesome, on account of confining the feet too closely. Yet this objection can be removed by wearing cork soles, which will also absorb the moisture of the feet.

TO POLISH IRON OR STEEL.—For those in the metal and hardware trades who wish to obtain that beautiful deep black polish on iron or steel which is so much sought after, all that is required is to boil one part of sulphur in ten parts of oil of turpentine, the product of which is a brown, sulphuric oil of disagreeable smell. This should be put on the outside as lightly as possible, and heated over a spirit lamp till the required black polish is obtained.

For crystallizing wax flowers, use diamond dust, sprinkle over them; by slightly warming the flowers the dust will adhere better. By placing the dust in a pepper-box and a paper under the work, you will not lose any, as it is very apt to fly.

TO CLEAN ZINC.—Take oxalic acid, dissolve in soft water; wet a cloth with it, rub the zinc all over, and immediately follow with a dry, soft cloth. Care must be taken not to get the acid on the clothes, as it will spot them.

To remove machine oil, wash the spots in cold water, using soap; this must be done before wet in anything else.

The best lawyers always tell the best stories, and with none the less zest when at their own expense. Not long ago Counselor C—— was before Surrogate Calvin in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an aged lady, had testified to finding Mrs. Seaman failing, childish, and that when she told her something she looked as if she didn't understand. Counselor C——, cross-examining, tried to get her to describe this look, but she didn't succeed very well in doing so. At last, getting a little impatient, he asked: "Well, how did she look? did she look at you as I am looking at you now, for instance?" The witness very demurely replied: "Well, yes; kind of vacant like."

And the bars hurt none the less because they are of gold.—VIRA.

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Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
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Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
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N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. A. HAINES.
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Having purchased the well-known and popular
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Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Meameyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
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RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
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The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, March 11th, 1880.

Newsy Letter From Cacheville.

CACHEVILLE, March 4th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We are at present enjoying very favorable weather, and the prospect for good crops in this vicinity still continues very flattering.

There are a good many on our sick list. Charles St. Louis fell from a load of hay a short time since and had two ribs broken. He is recovering slowly.

Mrs. J. E. Cummings left on Thursday to join her husband at Red Bluff. Thence they will proceed to Scott Valley, where Mr. C. will locate.

The Hotel de Knight occassionally runs a carriage to and from passenger trains, and the smiling physiognomy of Charley Maston adorns the seat of the *vetturino*.

Great fear is entertained among our sporting fraternity that our "poker" firmament will soon lose one of its brightest constellations.

Our tonsorial artist, W. H. Smith, has sold out his business here to Mr. Hardwicke, who will in the future officiate in our burg as the "foe of unshaven chins."

Since the establishment of a Good Templars Lodge in our smiling village a few months ago, there has been an increase in our saloons—formerly we had three, now we have four. *O, tempora! O, mores!*

During the month of February there was shipped from this point 197,923 pounds of wheat. About 400 tons of wheat and 100 tons of barley are still stored in our warehouse awaiting shipment.

Since the business "boom" commenced quite a number of suspicious characters ornament our streets, and we expect to see Cacheville once more in her glory the coming summer.

Large trains of wheat pass every day from above and they occassionally get stalled in climbing the steep grade over Cache Creek.

The singing school, numbering about forty scholars, we are glad to say is progressing rapidly in the vocal art under the able instructions of J. A. Safford. Joe is a gentleman, every inch, and long may he wave.

An individual of no particular occupation, rejoicing in the sobriquet of Yankee Charley, was shot through the glass door of Oscar Dutton's tin shop by one of our young "bloods" on Monday evening last. Chris. says he was only "skylarking." Our town needs a Constable badly.

That well known disciple of Terpsichore, Stanley Peek, escorted by half a dozen other very eminent looking young gentlemen, came over from Woodland last Friday evening and succeeded in starting a dancing school here. It will take place every Friday night in the dining room of one of our hotels.

The indomitable Mike Manning is on the "reform" and has lately, we understand, turned his attention to the study of medicine. Let us hope that he may yet prove a striking illustration to his former associates in bacchanalian revery, of the truth of the old saying, "it's never to late to mend."

W. W. Knode, who was so badly injured in both eyes by the explosion of a gun, north of Dunnigans, has moved here with his family, and is now progressing very favorably under the able treatment of Dr. J. Clark. The Dr, is an oculist of a very high order, and persons afflicted with any disease of the eye would do well to try him.

Our fascinating butcher is more than surprised at our marriageable young ladies not taking advantage of the privilege afforded them this year. Sam says he is open for an engagement at any time,

Washington's birth day passed by without seeming to arouse the patriotism of our citizens in any way. The streets were deserted and gloomy and our eyes looked in vain for the "Star Spangled Banner," which used to float over us on such occassions, but alas, the flagpole from which it floated went down in one of the late storms before the fury of old King Aeolus.

Large consignments of flour and bran were forwarded from our mills last week to Davisville, Blacks, Dunnigan and Willows. Since Mr. Mering has assumed the proprietorship of this establishment a marked improvement is noticed in everything relating to it. He proposes to close down for a few weeks in the near future, so as to enable him to thoroughly overhaul the machinery and put everything in first-class running order. He also proposes to erect a large warehouse directly in front of the mill. We are glad to be able to state that success has already commenced to crown the untiring efforts of Mr. Mering in this enterprise.

Strangers who visit our town complain in unanswerable terms, and very justly so, of the difficulty they experience during the rainy season in traveling between the depot and town. They are forced to trudge almost knee deep in mud for a full half mile. It would be well if some of our charitably disposed citizens (Sam. Mering for instance) would take the matter in hand, and we have no doubt that in a short time, and at little cost, we can have a nice sidewalk between those two points.

Messrs. Wherry & Safford have had their store newly painted, and the old postoffice structure, which disgraced the establishment so long, has been demolished and a new one erected in its place. They have also a neat drug department, over whose destinies the genial J. W. Wright presides with his usual affability. A vast amount of improvements are to be seen on all sides in this establishment, and we are glad to see that the exertions of this enterprising firm on behalf of the people are being duly appreciated. It is indeed soothing to notice that the "slow coach" business men of former days are being thus supplanted by those of a more energetic spirit. There are still among us a few (and some of them business men too) who are eternally preaching about people not buying their goods and going elsewhere to purchase them, when they can purchase them at home at as cheap a figure. This kind of talk is very good, we admit, but how inconsistent do these same parties prove themselves when immediately they turn around and do exactly the reverse. Unfortunately there are a few of the above genius among us, and we think those persons had better practice what they preach or else hush.

More anon. "ELBONACH."

Gossip.

Can the evil wrought by gossip be estimated? We think not. A wise woman can scarcely say too little in company if the conversation trenches in the least upon scandal. Many a social, noble-minded woman has been obliged to withdraw herself from a neighborhood intimacy, because her remarks were returned by some idle tale-bearer so perverted as to make her doubt the existence of friendship, and accept loneliness for the safety it brought. You say we must talk "about something." Yes, and through that very fact we see a remedy for the evil—to so thoroughly interest yourselves in other and better things that you find no time to spare for your neighbors' affairs. Talk of your work, your homes, your books or your babies. Teach your eyes to find beauty everywhere. Never, under any circumstances, cast the first stone. Then if an erring neighbor goes down you cannot blame yourself for assisting in the downfall.

Yolo Notes.

YOLO, March 2nd, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Judging from the merry ring of anvils, the scream of the mill whistle and the mellow tones of two hotel bells, the fine display of goods of every variety by those different firms, and the number of people and teams on our streets, I should think Yolo was in a flourishing condition.

Messrs. Smith & Peck are teaching the art of tripping the light fantastic toe to those of the young people who desire it.

There appears to be an organized band of gossips here, formed of persons who have no business of their own to attend to to keep them out of the business of others, either public or private—even the private affairs of private persons.

The social games and amusements of the young people are not free from the ravages of this scheming, fault-finding, fiction-building band. If they do not possess a thorough knowledge of a person's affairs and business, either public or private, they are given to asking, and if given an evasive answer they are offended, and lay a claim upon which to build fiction. Now the people of Yolo are, generally speaking, a peace-loving, law-abiding class. They love harmony, and to make harmony it takes about eight parts of "mind your own business," and one part each of "honor and respect." Now the workings of this fault-finding, meddling band do not in the least impair the interest of the people, generally speaking, but it is a serious annoyance to some. Any person gifted with the average amount of common sense well knows who are the members of this band, and unless publicly insulted are apt to pass them by unheeded. INCOGNITO.

Any Letters for the Smiths?

A lantern-jawed young man stopped at the postoffice last Thursday and yelled out:

"Anything for the Smiths?"

Mr. Walker, our polite postmaster, replied: "No, there is not."

"Anything for Jane Smith?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for Ace Smith?"

"No."

"Anything for Bill Smith?"

"No, sir."

"Anything for Tom Smith?"

"No, nothing."

"Anything for 'Fool Joe Smith?'

"No, nor Dick Smith, nor Jim Smith, nor Sweet Smith, nor any other Smith, dead, living, unborn, native, foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, white or black, franchised or disfranchised, naturalized or otherwise. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Smiths, either individually, severally, jointly, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The boy looked at the postmaster in astonishment and said:

"Please look if there is anything for John Thomas Smith?"

The Woodland Cemetery.

It has frequently been remarked that the Cemetery of Woodland was not such as to reflect the highest credit on a city of its pretensions, and yet there is no reasonable grounds for the palpable neglect on the part of our citizens. There are many costly and elegant monuments which have been erected in the inclosure by private parties at great expense of time and labor, and there should be some attention paid to the grounds that would make the place handsome and attractive. The vacant lots and the pathways have been encumbered with weeds and grasses and the oak trees standing in the grounds been neglected until many of the branches are swayed almost to the ground, altogether giving the premises a forlorn and decidedly neglected appearance. It has been suggested that the grounds be furnished with water facilities, and that proper steps be taken to improve and make walks as laid down in the plat. The site is a most beautiful one, and the cemetery could soon be made one to be looked upon with a feeling of pride by the people of Woodland. We are led to make these remarks at the solicitation of different parties, and hope they will be considered by those most interested.

Davisville Public School Report.

The following list includes those pupils who were in attendance more than ten days in the first and second grades of Davisville Public School during the month ending February 29th, 1880, with their average percentage respectively for scholarship and deportment.:

Oscar Duke 75, Paul Maddox 86, John Leonard 53, Mary Drummond 92, Nellie Slayback 66, Dollie Melvin 72, Sallie Philliber 90, Elida Odea 99, Katie King 99, Lizzie Drummond 97, Lora Rowe 82, Luella Philliber 92, Louisa Ellis 66, Eva Blakesley 84, Will Johnson 69, Edd Hoag 84, Jerry Kenniff 84, Will Burnett 55, Fred Hamel 60, George Ellis 49, Earnest Maddox 65, Sam Reid 70, Philip Rowe 60, Charles Nethercott 64, Chester Holland 75, Thursey Thompson 69, Amanda King 80, Laura Johnson 82, Theresa Driscoll 85, Maud Maddox 91, Ettie Bullard 87, Nettie Rowe 86, Annie Weber 90, Mary Morgan 84, Mollie Brunson 62, Cornelius Barnett 59, T. King 81, Peter Caulfield 89, Chas. Scammon 66, Frank Coleman 79, Arthur Summers 90, John Winters 54, Rosa Summers 66, Jane Hardegan 64, Ida Holland 68.

GEORGE BANKS, Teacher.

Local Politics.

Although it is almost two months before the City election will take place, the local cauldron is already beginning to bubble, and we have heard a large number of names suggested for the office of Marshall. Many of them are good, capable men for the office, and would doubtless give satisfaction if placed in the position. The selection of Trustees will also be a matter of considerable interest, although we have not yet heard any one prominently spoken of for the important positions. There will doubtless be no difficulty, however, to find a sufficient number of candidates when the proper time arrives. At all events it is quite evident that the voters of Woodland have resolved to put in the men best adapted to serve the interests of the city, regardless of all political feeling. Whoever may come before the public for a city office must rely upon his individual merits or stand ready to meet defeat; but of course it will have to be accomplished through the existing parties.

Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday last an Italian by the name of Angelo, who was chopping wood on Capt. D. C. Rumsey's ranch at the head of Capay Valley, was instantly killed by the falling of a limb while cutting down a tree. The branches of the tree which he was falling lodged in those of another tree near by and a large limb was torn from the falling oak and striking him above and back of the left temple producing a frightful wound and crushing the skull badly. As above stated he was an Italian by birth and aged 38 years and has no relatives here. A little care and precaution would have averted the sad accident.

Good Order.

ED. DEMOCRAT:—By your permission, I desire to make special mention of the good order preserved by the audience during the progress of the opera Tuesday night. Although there were passages in the play to excite the wildest laughter, the audience manifested their appreciation in an unmistakable yet orderly manner, and there was none of that deafening stamping and hooting which is always so annoying to the performers as well as the more refined listeners. Play goers should remember that it is a duty on their part, in one sense of the word, to maintain good order. ONE PRESENT.

Winters Items.

[Corr. Dixon Tribune.]

Peace and quiet reign in our classic burg; prosperity seems to be hovering around all our business enterprises; our farmers' faces resemble ye full moon on a foggy night.

Mr. Harris is building an immense reservoir three miles west of town, preparatory to washing the rich placer mines on the surrounding flats for precious metals. With plenty of water, $6 to $8 per day to the man can be easily taken out. Water is the trouble.

The See flour-spar quarry is developing some splendid specimens and will some day prove of great value, no doubt.

Fruit men are setting out thousands of almond and apricot trees above town, on Putah creek.

Gardens will be late on account of the late frosts.

Cold weather has caused the grain to take a firm hold, and on thousands of acres in the vicinity it thoroughly covers the ground.

Matrimonially speaking, our town has not been a success of late. Not but what there are numbers of the most beautiful and intellectual young ladies resident here. No, not that; but it all seems to be the fault of ye sovereign voters. These people, whom Eve induced to eat the fruit—(I always had a private opinion about that affair in Eden, to the effect that the genus Adam had been "stuffin" himself on that fruit for months before he ate the apple that Eve gave him, and only "kicked up" the muss about it, so that he could attribute all his miseries to her: ten chances to one if Adam did not have a cider mill in that garden in full blast, when he ate that apple.) But I digress. The young men seem to be "offish," but owing to its being leap year, some of the most desirable lots may be taken before the ending of the fiscal year of 1880

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND for the County of Yolo, State of California. JOHN D. WINTERS vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the HON. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Insolvent, JOHN D. WINTERS, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, at the city of Woodland, in said County of Yolo, on the TWELFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1880, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

mh4w5t

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF, IN AND for Yolo County, State of California.

SAMUEL O. BARKER vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of said Insolvent, SAMUEL O. BARKER, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court room of said Court, at the Town of Woodland in said County of Yolo, on the 5th day of April, 1880, at one o'clock P.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted and an assignment of his estate be made and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 20th day of February, 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

fe26w5t

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an Order of the Superior Court of Yolo County, State of California, made on the 14th day of February, 1880, in the matter of the estate of BENJ. S. DENNIS, Sr., Deceased, the undersigned, Administrator of the said estate will sell at private sale all the right, title and interest of said Deceased, BENJ. S. DENNIS, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise acquired in addition to that of said BENJ. S. DENNIS, Sr., at the time of his death, in and to the following described pieces of land, situated in Yolo, County, Cal., to wit:

W one-half (½) of the s e quarter (¼) and the s w quarter (¼) of section 25, Township 10 n. r 1 e, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Also, a lot in the Town of Langville lying next west of the Grange Hall—being 160 feet north and south by 60 feet east and west. Also a four-acre tract lying in the bed of Cache Creek in said Town of Langville, being a part of block "G" of the Rancho Canada de Capay.

Terms and conditions of sale:

Sealed bids for the purchase of any lot, piece or parcel, or the whole of said above described tracts of land may be sent to me by mail at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., or left at the law office of Craig & Grant, on Main st. in the said town, one door east of W. F. & Co's Express office—on or before the 13th day of March, 1880, and the sale will be made on the opening of said sealed proposals—to the highest bidder, for cash in gold coin of the U. S. The money to be paid on the confirmation of the Sale by the Court.

Deed at the expense of the purchaser.

BENJ. S. DENNIS, Jr.,
Administrator of Ethe state of Benj. S. Dennis, Sr., Deceased.

CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys for Estate. fe26w3t

Justice's Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

BENJ. ELY, Sr., Plaintiff, vs. O. F. SUMMERS, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to O. F. SUMMERS, alias, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within Ten Days; or, within Twenty Days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and 85-100 dollars ($168.85) for money loaned to you, Defendant, by the plaintiff, to wit: $98.50, and for assigned accounts from M. McGrath for $34.75, Harding, Lowery & Co. for $25.00, and $22.00 from John Ely. The whole sum being due and owing from you to the Plaintiff as of foresaid; that is to say $168.85 within the two years last past.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $168.85 (one hundred and sixty eight and 85-100 dollars,) together with costs of this action.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 20th day of February, 1880. J. C. HULSE,

Justice of the Peace of said Township.

R. CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff. fe26w4t

Certificate of Partnership.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, W. D. WRISTEN, O. B. OLUFS and B. F. LIGGETT, do hereby certify and declare that we constitute a Partnership under the name of O. B. OLUFS & CO.; that the full names of all the persons interested as Partners are: WILLIAM DAVID WRISTEN, OLUF BERNHARD OLUFS, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIGGETT, all residents of the County of Yolo, State of California, and that the business conducted and carried on by said Partnership is that of General Commission and Merchandising, and that its principal place of business is the town of Davisville, County of Yolo, State of California.

Witness our hands, this 1st day of February, A.D. eighteen hundred and eighty (1880.)

W. D. WRISTEN,
O. B. OLUFS,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIGGETT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yolo. }

On this first day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for said County, personally appeared WILLIAM DAVID WRISTEN, OLUF BERNHARD OLUFS and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIGGETT, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL, Notary Public.

Recorded Feb. ——, 1880, at 30 minutes past 4 o'clock P.M., in the Recorder's Office of Yolo County. fe26w

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS L. DuBOSE, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, five miles below Washington, on the Sacramento river, in said Yolo County.

WOODLAND, Feb. 17th, 1880.

JAMES H. DuBOSE,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas L. Dubose, deceased.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. fe19w5t

Notice to Whom it May Concern.

MR. R. S. SPAULDING AND W. C. HARLAN have this 26th day of January, 1880, associated ourselves together as partners, for the purpose of conducting a general Mercantile business at the Town of Winters, Yolo County, California, under the firm name and style of SPAULDING & HARLAN, successors to HARLING, LOWRY & CO.

R. S. SPAULDING,
W. C. HARLAN.

HABANL & SPAULDING, Winters. fe2wtf

Announcement

.....TO THE.....

People of Yolo and Neighboring Counties:

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

THE PUGET SOUND

LUMBER CO.

HAS PURCHASED OF

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.

.....THE.....

DEPOT LUMBER YARD

AT WOODLAND,

And has re-stocked it with a

LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT

.....OF.....

Oregon Pine, Sugar Pine

.....AND.....

REDWOOD LUMBER,

DOORS,
WINDOWS,
BLINDS,
FINE HAIR,
PLASTER,
CEMENT, ETC.

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER

.....AND.....

FURNISHED PER CARGO.

☞ **This Company owning its Mills and Vessels, brings its Lumber direct to the Railroad at Vallejo, and is therefore enabled to sell at Cheaper Rates than heretofore offered to the people of this vicinity, and persons wanting a bill of Lumber will certainly make a great mistake if they do not call on this firm before making their purchases.**

A. POWELL,

Manager Puget Sound Lumber Co.

Yards at Woodland, Colusa, Willows, St. Helena, Napa, South Vallejo, and Agencies at all other important towns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, SOUTH VALLEJO

deldw

NOTICE.

WE HAVE PLACED IN STOCK

THIS WEEK:

2 cases of Dress Goods, Wash Poplin, all shades, at 10c per yard.

10 pieces of Unbleached Table Linen, at 37c per yard.

35 pieces of Crash, all Linen, at 9½c per yard.

25 dozen Linen Towels, at $1.50 per dozen.

4,000 yds Embroidery, from 4c to 75c.

7 dozen Honey Comb Spreads, (11-4) 75c to 90c.

We pledge our word and honor that these goods are

CHEAPER BY 35 PER CENT.

Than can be bought in any Store in Woodland.

GREAT WESTERN

BANKRUPT STORE.

fe25dw

MR. CHARLES LUNN,

The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer,** is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.

☞ Orders may be left at this office.

no4dw

[The funeral will take place at the M. E Church, to day at 10 A.M.]

CAPAY DRUG STORE,

T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,

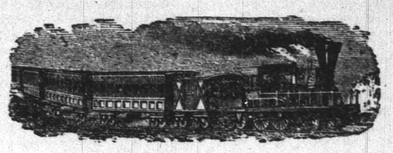
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.

fe26w

New Arrivals! New Arrivals!



THE GREAT

San Francisco Auction STORE

Still continues receiving Goods Twice a Week from Auction. Now is the time to Buy your Bargains. We are prepared to Sell Goods Cheaper than ever known before. Call and examine our Large and Well Assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,
TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

Prices on Fall & Winter Goods

Reduced to Almost Nothing.

Lots of goods, and of the Very Best Quality, are now ready for your inspection. You can't help finding what you want, so nicely is our Stock selected.

Hundreds of people visit us Daily and express themselves well satisfied with our goods and Prices. We have

Made preparations for a Large Trade,

So that there is no fear of our running out of Goods; still it would be better to come early and avoid the rush. No trouble to show goods, and polite attention paid to all. Don't forget the place,

THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO AUCTION STORE,

Next to Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal.,

mh6w **M. COHEN, Proprietor.**

SMITH'S AMERICAN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

.....AT.....

WHOLESALE PRICES!

83,000 SMITH'S ORGANS

.....AND.....

40,000 PIANOS NOW IN USE.

Each Instrument Warranted for Ten Years!

Any style of Piano or Organ sent on 15 days' test trial by furnishing Banker's, Express or R. R. Co's. Certificate of Deposit for amount; also, Sheet Music at one-half marked price.

Send for Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists to

JAMES S. SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

200 Post, and 201, 203 and 205 Dupont Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

☞ **Sign of the Town Clock.** ☜ **NO. 79 J STREET,**

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. fe6w

Now is the Time

TO OBTAIN A

GREAT BARGAIN!

Dr. Ray's Fine Property

IN WOODLAND FOR SALE!

Either as a whole or subdivided to suit customers!

SEVEN ACRES

Four acres in Alfalfa, one acre in Bearing Almonds—six years old, two acres in Fruit Trees and Vines,

TWO NICE HARD-FINISHED HOUSES,

Four good Wells of Water, also Hydrant Water; a good and commodious NEW BARN with large yard attached;

Brings a Monthly Rental of about $50.

For terms apply to J. K. SMITH, Woodland, or to DR. D. RAY, Modesto.

Oct. 30th, 1879. fe25dwtf

LORING'S SPECIFIC!

A BLESSING

—TO—

Suffering Humanity.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE REMEDY

—FOR—

Dyspepsia in its worst form, Liver Complaint, Flatuleney, Indigestion, Loss of Strength, Nervous Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Periodical Sick Headache, Sinking, all gone feeling at the Stomach, Piles, etc.

It cures the very worst cases, no matter how severe or long standing. If there be a human being on the face of the earth suffering from either of these distressing complaints, let him be assured that in Loring's Specific he will surely find relief.

The proprietor has abundant testimonials from persons of the highest standing.

Price, One Dollar.

DR. THOS. G. LORING, Prop'r, Portland, Me.

Sold by J. B. ELSTON, Apothecary, Woodland.

a22w3m

CONSTITUTION

FOR THE PEOPLE OF

YOLO AND SOLANO COUNTIES!

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER,

—ON THE—

Cor. of Second and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

Is Selling Groceries and Provisions Very Cheap.

And the People of the West side of the Sacramento River will do well to do their trading in Sacramento at

GOLDMAN'S STORE,

WHERE THEY CAN

SAVE FROM 15 TO 20 PER CENT.

☞ I keep a large stock of Choice Groceries and will SELL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH. I have

New Goods Every Day!

—AND—

Ship all orders from the Country Free of Charge to the RR. Depot or Steamboats promptly.

S. GOLDMAN,

ja25w Cor. 2d and J Sts., Sacramento.

H. B. WOOD,

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

Iron and Wood-worker's Tools,

And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC.

CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition.

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass, Etc., Etc.

☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. oc1w

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and Patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this country as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It cannot be blown over by the Wind

Or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it looks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For reference apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's. Lumber Yard.

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